THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

WAR! WAR! WAR!

STEAMER "PERSIA" AT NEW YORK.

Two Great Battles Fought in Bohemia.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Rejoicings of the Prussians.

AUSTRIAN LOSS—12,000 MEN

Surrender of the Entire Hanoverian Army to Gen. Manteuffel.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Lord Derby Instructed to Form a Tory Cabinet.

AN ADVANCE IN FIVE-TWENTIES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SANDY HOOK, July 12.—The Royal mail steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool June 30, and Queenstown July 1, has passed this point.

The *Persia* passed, on July 6th, in lattitude 47 degrees longitude 38 degrees 23 minutes, the steamship *Atlantic*, bound to New York.

Late Berlin despatches claim decisive victories over the Austrians, on the 27th and 28th, near Nachod and at Frankevau. The Austrian losses are stated at from 3000 to 4000, and 8000 prisoners. There were great rejoicings at Berlin.

The Hanoverian army has surrendered at discretion to the Prussians.

Lord Derby has been compelled to form a purely Tory Cabinet.

The *Great Eastern*, with the Atlantic Telegraph cable, left Medway at noon, on the 30th June, for Bearhaven direct. The laying of the cable will commence on the 10th.

The Ministerial arrangements are unknown.

Lord Monck, Governor of Canada, is to be made a British peer.

The Austrians have forced their way through the Tovale Pass, and into the valley of Cannonica. The headquarters of the Italian army are at Torre Malaberg.

There is nothing later from Silesia or Bohemia.

Rumors are current in Paris that the arming of the Toulon Squadron has been ordered.

At the Paris Bourse Rentes closed firm at 63f. 30c.

The *Africa*, from Boston, and the *Malta*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown June 30.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged; sales on Saturday, 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions had a declining tendency.

Consols closed on Saturday at 86⅞@86¾. United States 5-20s, 65⅛@65⅜. Illinois Central shares, 38@38¾.

Breadstuffs—Flour is nominal. Wheat dull and tending downwards. The weather is favorable for the crops. Winter red is quoted at 11s.@11s. 6d. Corn flat, and 6d @1s. lower; mixed, 28s 6d.@29s. 3d.

Provisions.—Beef is firm but quiet. Pork steady. Bacon firmer. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow opened active, but closed flat.

Produce.—Ashes are inactive; Pots, 28s. 9d. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee very dull. Rice quiet, but firm. Linseed Cakes quiet. Linseed Oil quiet, but steady at 38s @38s. Sperm Oil dull, but unchanged. Rosin steady at 6s. 6d.@7s. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 45s. Petroleum dull at 1s. 10d.@2s. for refined.

THE LATEST.

STEAMER "PERSIA" AT NEW YORK.

WAR NEWS CONFLICTING.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM A VICTORY.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamship *Persia* arrived at her dock at 9:30 o'clock.

The war news is rather conflicting, but late despatches from Berlin claim decisive and important victories for the Prussians, after the affair of the 27th ult. near Skalitz.

Despatches from Vienna claim a victory for the Austrians, and assert that the Prussian defeat was complete.

On the other hand, the Prussian accounts are directly to the contrary, and claim that the Austrians were driven back and pursued by the Prussians.

Despatches from Berlin, dated June 29, say that the Austrians were defeated on the 27th and 28th, near Nachod, by the 1st Army Corps, and on the 28th at Trantenau, by a corps of Light Guards, and at Munchengrantz by Prince Frederick Charles.

At Trantenau the Austrians are said to have lost from 3000 to 4000 killed and wounded, and the Prussians about 1000.

At Munchengrantz the Austrian losses are stated at 2000.

The Prussians claim to have captured about 2000 prisoners and numerous trophies, guns, etc.

There were great enthusiasm and rejoicings at Berlin. The inhabitants presented an address to and serenaded the King.

The Crown Prince of Prussia reports that in his engagement he had 22 battalions opposed to 28 battalions of Austrians.

The Hanoverian army, on the 29th, surrendered at discretion to the Prussians. The officers retained their side arms, and the men were dismissed to their homes.

The whole Federal army at and near Frankfort were on the march, and a battle was anticipated.

The Italians have changed their plan of operations. No further collisions are reported in Italy. Garibaldi was at Lake Idso.

The English Parliament adjourned till July 5, at the request of Earl Derby, who is forming a Cabinet. He sought to obtain the support of the leading Whigs and Liberals, who have acted against the Russell Government, but failed, and a pure Conservative Ministry is expected. Threatening demonstrations have taken place at London among the lower orders on the reform question.

It is reported that France will not long remain quiet. An active intervention is reported as already agreed upon.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a further increase in the amount of cash on hand of twenty-two million francs.

The Hungarian Chambers have been prorogued for an indefinite period, on account of the war. The sitting was closed with cheers for the King.

A royal decree calls out the reserves of the Portuguese army.

A large additional number of sergeants implicated in the recent military revolt have been shot at Madrid.

Two newspaper offices, the *Progresist* and *Democratic*, have been closed by the Government.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to June 8 say that the allies have gained a fresh victory over the Paraguayans, who lost 6000 killed and wounded, six guns, and four flags.

A commercial crisis prevailed at Rio. The coffee market was completely paralyzed. Good first quality was quoted at 7$100@7$300 reis. Stock in port, 30,000 bags. Exchange on London, 23@24.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Times* says:—It is difficult yet to bring the Austrian and Prussian bulletins to agree as to the final result of the affair at Skalitz.

The Austrians, there is no doubt, had the best of this encounter, though the advantage they obtained is by no means decisive.

The suspension is announced of the house of Dadabhia, Naorosi & Co., of Great St. Helens, East India merchants, owing to the non-receipt of remittances from Bombay. Their liabilities are stated at £305,000, and anticipations seem to be entertained of a favorable liquidation.

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN TELEGRAMS.

A Victory over the Prussians Claimed.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, June 30.—The following is the latest official Austrian telegram relating to the fighting on the 28th:—

PARDUBITZ, June 29.—The Prussians yesterday were completely defeated by the Austrian forces under Gablentz, leaving behind one-third of their army in killed and wounded. They withdrew to the Prussian territory, towards Glatz. After occupying Jacin yesterday, the Prussians were attacked by the cavalry division of General Edelsheim. They were driven out of Jacin and repulsed towards Jurnan.

In consequence of this defeat the Prussians last night evacuated Melink, Danba, and Leipa, and withdrew in great haste to Meirnes.

The Prussian losses by General Edelsheim's attack were enormous.

The strategic operation of the Austrian army was completely successful.

The junction of Prince Frederick Charles with the army of Silesia was prevented.

The Austrian losses in the battles of the last three days are estimated at scarcely two thousand killed and wounded. The Prussian loss is at least equal.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 10.—A sudden change of weather occurred here yesterday afternoon about dusk. It had been extremely warm all day and the day before, scarcely a breath of air stirring, and the thermometer standing above 94 degrees in the shade; when towards evening a light thunder-storm came up, and a heavy rain followed, continuing during the night. The weather became chilly and uncomfortable this morning, the sea running in from outside, and the wind blowing quite freshly from the north and east.

A fleet of merchantmen, principally northern bound vessels, has been gathering in the harbor to-day.

The schooner *William P. Orr*, from Philadelphia, with coal, arrived at Norfolk on the 9th.

The old seventy-four gunship *Delaware*, one of the war vessels sunk at the Gosport Navy Yard in April, 1861, at the outbreak of the war, by our naval forces, on evacuating that station, has been got afloat by a number of workmen who have been endeavoring for a long time past to raise the vessel. She will be cut up, for the purpose of obtaining the immense quantity of valuable copper and iron she possesses.

Tony Nelson, an old negro man, formerly a servant in the Washington family, died near Suffolk, Va., recently, aged ninety-four years. During the latter part of his life, Tony had never lived two miles from the Dismal Swamp, and most of the time was in the swamp. He helped to cut what is known as the Washington Ditch, a canal leading from the western margin of the Dismal Swamp to Drummond's Lake, and an enterprise which was perfected by General Washington. During his life Tony rejoiced in the possession of twenty-one wives, six of whom are now living to lament his loss.

FRENCH EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND MEAT.—The export of cattle and meat from France has largely increased within the last two years. The meat exported to England, Belgium, Switzerland, and Spain in 1864 was estimated at 9,000,000f., and the living animals at 22,000,000f. In 1865 the meat exported amounted to 11,506,000f., and the animals to 24,000,000f.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Dissolution of the Cabinet

THE RADICAL REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Resignation of Postmaster-General Denison.

OTHER WITHDRAWALS EXPECTED

A Significant Order from General Grant.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The New York *World* (radical Democrat) of to-day has the following despatches from Washington:—

BREAK-UP IN THE CABINET—DENISON, HARLAN, AND SPEED TO GO OUT.

The crisis in the Cabinet has at last arrived. Postmaster-General Denison declares that he can no longer endorse the position of the President, and will to-morrow tender his resignation. The resolve of the President to veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill, made known on yesterday in Cabinet meeting, is the straw that broke the camel's back. Secretary Harlan and Attorney-General Speed will also retire before August 1. Of the truth of this announcement there is no doubt. In fact the resignation of Mr. Denison was announced by the Ohio members in the Republican caucus to-night.

STANTON, SICKLES, AND THE PRESIDENT.

The telegram from Charleston announcing that Stanton had sustained the contemptuous disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* exhibited by General Sickles, excites no little astonishment in well-informed circles here, as it is well known that the President had determined two days ago to issue a peremptory order to Sickles to obey the writ and to surrender the prisoners concerned into the custody of the court. But it seems that Stanton was ahead of the President in sending instructions to Sickles. The President now has the matter under advisement, and it is believed that he will yet reverse the orders of the tyrant Secretary of War.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators and members met in caucus to-night in the Hall of Representatives. General Banks presided. An exciting and stormy time occurred, but in all of the conclusions there was singular unanimity. The first proposition discussed was the final adjournment of Congress, which was disposed of by a reference of the question to a committee of nine, to report at a future caucus. Senator Lane, of Indiana, made a bitter denunciatory speech of President Johnson, and declared himself in favor of an early adjournment of Congress, though not before some stringent bill was passed depriving the President of all power to make removals from office during the recess. Senator Conness followed in a stump harangue on the President, which was succeeded by a mildly-tempered speech from Senator Wilson, who said he had done all he could to prevent a breach between Congress and the President, but that nothing could stop the latter's going over to the Democrats. Several members of the House then made speeches, and Raymond's course on the Philadelphia Convention was severely criticized. As he was present, the remarks virtually called him to an account. At the proper moment he arose to his feet and performed one of those rapid sumersaults so familiar to the country. He said that, when he came out in indorsement of the Philadelphia Convention, he understood it was to be composed of Republicans; but he was satisfied that in this view the *Times* had made a mistake, for he was convinced that the convention would be controlled by the Democrats. He therefore intimated that his policy, and the policy of the *Times*, would be changed so as to withdraw all support from said convention. There was close attention and profound silence as Raymond spoke from the penitential stool. When he finished it was resolved that votes should be as consistent as speeches, whereupon a resolution was offered declaring that no Republican Senator or member would participate in the Philadelphia Convention, and it was unanimously adopted. During the debate an Ohio member made the announcement of the withdrawal of Postmaster-General Denison from the Cabinet. He was asked by a dozen voices what authority he had, and he replied that he spoke by the card. Governor Hamilton, of Texas, was invited to attend the caucus, and after the business was over he made a brief speech, after which an adjournment took place.

The New York *Tribune* of to-day (radical Republican) publishes this sober view of affairs from its Washington correspondent—:

RESIGNATION OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — Postmaster-General Denison this evening resigned the place he holds in the Cabinet. His successor is not named. There are reasons for supposing that Secretary Harlan will soon follow his example. What reasons Mr. Denison had for resigning are not authoritatively known, but they may, perhaps, be found in the fact that he does not endorse the Philadelphia Convention, and does endorse Congress and the Union party in submitting a new amendment to the Constitution.

The following is from the Associated Press:—

A rumor prevails late to-night that Postmaster-General Denison has resigned his office, but nobody can be found to give authority for the report. The assertion is positively made by some parties that he had not done so up to 4 o'clock to-day. The only thing certain is, the rumor causes widespread comment, and finds many believers as well as doubters.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CAUCUS OF UNION MEMBERS.

The Union caucus to-night was attended by the members of both Houses, and its proceedings were of the most important character.

Mr. Garfield announced that Postmaster-General Denison would send in his resignation to-morrow, and that three other members of the Cabinet would follow his example before many days. He was questioned as to the authenticity of this statement, and replied that he spoke by the book.

The question of adjournment then came up. Senator Lane, of Indiana, spoke warmly and excitedly. While he favored an early adjournment, he hoped something would be done to prevent the threatened displacement of Union office-holders, and the substitution of Copperheads in their place. Senators Conness and Wilson also spoke on this subject. The latter said he had tried hard to keep from believing that the President had gone over to the Copperheads, but he was now fully convinced that his worst fears were being realized.

The most exciting event of the caucus was a debate on the Philadelphia Convention, which called Mr. Raymond to his feet. In answer to inquiries as the object of the New York *Times* in endorsing the call, it was with the distinct understanding that none but Union men were to participate in the Convention. He had since been persuaded into different conclusions, and was ready to admit that he had done wrong. However, he would retract his words, and henceforth there would be no more endorsements of the Philadelphia Convention by himself or the *Times*.

A resolution was offered that no Union member of Congress would countenance the Philadelphia Convention. The yeas and nays were demanded and recorded, and the result was the unanimous passage of the resolution.

It was stated by several gentlemen that Mr. Seward had recently expressed the opinion that the President ought to and would call the Southern members and Senators elect together, and recognize them as the constitutional Congress.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, addressed the caucus in strong denunciation of the policy of the President, speaking of its bad results in his own State and elsewhere throughout the South.

A resolution pledging those present to secresy was passed, and the caucus adjourned, after appointing a committee of nine to consider the subject of taking a recess till December, or adjourning to report at the next caucus, the time for which was not fixed.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 1, 1866.—Department, District, and Post Commanders in States lately in rebellion are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with commission of crimes and offenses against officers, agents, citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

The New York *Herald* of to-day (organ of the "See-saw-on-the-fence-come-tickle-me-and-I'll-tickle-you-conservative-Democracy"), publishes the following highly sensational account of affairs in Washington:—

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

is the absorbing topic of interest to-night, and the city is filled with contradictory rumors concerning its doings. I am able to state the following facts authoritatively:—The caucus met promptly at half-past seven o'clock, and General Banks was called to the chair. The object of the meeting was then stated to be for considering the proper time for adjourning Congress and the legislation necessary before its dispersion.

Several members took the floor in short speeches, advocating the continuance of the present session until the future policy of the President could be more definitely ascertained, or some measures limiting the appointing power. The general drift of these speeches was to the effect that inasmuch as many members of the House were anxious to return to their homes and provide for their re-election, that body might pass a resolution of adjournment and go home, but that the Senate should non-concur and remain in session. It was not considered necessary to retain a quorum of the latter body even, as a less number could adjourn from day to day, and thus perpetuate the session, and prevent the President from turning out radical officeholders, and appointing conservatives without "the advice and consent of the Senate." It was contended by all these speakers that it would be exceedingly dangerous to adjourn *sine die*, and leave the patronage of the Federal Government in the hands of the President until December next, especially as the next term was a short one, and must expire by limitation on the 4th of March, 1867. All agreed that some plan must be devised for remaining in session till next December, unless the President's appointing power and authority could be in some way hampered. The present office-holders throughout the country must be retained. It would never do to have a new set working against the Republican party.

At this stage in the proceedings a member moved the adoption of a resolution declaring that all members of the caucus should be in honor bound to support its final action, and to keep secret all that transpired during its session. Several gentlemen thereupon sprang to the floor excitedly, and protested against its adoption, declaring that it was illiberal and unprecedented, and that no right minded member could safely vote away his independence in this matter, for the caucus might adopt some resolution on the tariff, for instance, which members could not conscientiously support. In party nominations the binding force of party caucuses was admitted, but not in such instances as this. The mover of the resolution explained that it was offered more as a test than anything else. The resolution was finally amended so as to only enjoin secresy, and in this form was unanimously adopted.

A member from Illinois moved the adoption of a resolution that Congress should not adjourn without effectually prohibiting the Executive from making any appointments during the recess without the advice and consent of the Senate. A gentleman from Ohio moved to amend by the appointment of a committee to report some definite line of action to a future caucus. This excited the ire of a gentleman in the background, who wanted immediate action. He was for trusting nothing to the tender mercies of "the man at the other end of the avenue," whose axe was already sharpened and uplifted, and only awaited the adjournment of Congress to fall on the necks of loyal victims. It was said that Secretary Seward had declared that when this Congress adjourned it would never meet again until the representatives from Southern States were admitted to their seats. He thought Congress must remain in session to defend soldiers who fought for the Union against the Presidential axe. He was willing to stay all summer. The duty of Congress was so clear that it could not safely be disregarded. Another was willing to stay if necessary. The Democrats were evidently determined to have the Southern representatives admitted by votes or by force of the United States army, and he was unwilling to go home and allow such revolutionary schemes to be carried out. The Secessionists and the Democrats would naturally act together from necessity. The bare idea of such an attempt was enough to determine him to remain long enough to thwart it. (Applause.) A moderate radical suggested that the House could not act without the Senate, and amended the former resolution by moving a committee of three from the Senate and six from the House to report to a future caucus, which was adopted.

Another speaker said it was necessary first to get home soon, and secondly not to leave here tied up. It had been suggested that the Cabinet might possibly be broken up in the interval. He could inform gentlemen that it was already broken up. (Excitement.) The Postmaster-General had to-day tendered his resignation, and declared his intention of adhering to the Republican party. (Cheering.) Before a week several other resignations would follow. (Great commotion.) He therefore moved to adjourn until the Committee called them together again, and that in the meantime each member strip to the waist, determined to fight it out on the radical Republican line. (Stamping and cheering.)

A cautious gentleman said he was not indifferent to the public patronage, but there was danger that the party would be ignobly degraded to a mere set of office scramblers. The party was doing well now. Nothing need be feared from Johnson. Public sentiment was dead against him.

His moderate expressions were cut short by the declaration of a more belligerent member, "that it would be suicidal to adjourn without manifesting to this madman (the President) our determination. He would as soon turn a bull in a china shop as to leave Andy Johnson untrammelled. A convention was already called, and Andrew Johnson would be the head and prime mover. What was necessary was to maintain the Republican party, and this could only be done by standing by its radical friends and office-holders. There must be no backing down. He didn't believe any real Republican wanted to adjourn at present. These were rugged times, demanding rugged measures."

A gentleman from Pennsylvania thought what the President omitted or committed was of small importance compared with keeping the public pulse in a healthy state. He then pitched into the New York *Times* unmercifully.

Mr. Raymond, who was present, rose in a decidedly subdued mood, and stated that he had some fixed opinions of public policy as well as the gentleman who preceded him. He also had his own opinions of the President. The *Times* had never sustained the President in interfering with the just powers of Congress.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania inquired if the *Times* did not favor the August Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. Raymond replied that the *Times* had never held that the Philadelphia Convention would injure the Republican party. He had his own views on that subject also.

At this point in the debate there was great disturbance and confusion, and the Chairman with difficulty restored order.

A resolution was moved by Thad Stevens and carried, that it was the duty of every member of the Republican party to oppose the Philadelphia Convention by every means possible. It was necessary to know friends or foes. No man who favors this or similar movements was his personal or political friend. He was particularly severe on Raymond, and his remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

A committee, composed of Senators Wilson, Foster, and Morrill, and Representatives Colfax, Farnsworth, Morrill, Stevens, Garfield, and Boutwell, was appointed to consider all the questions discussed, and report to another meeting of the caucus, to be called in a few days. The speech of Senator Lane, of Indiana, was especially inflammatory, and denounced the President in the strongest terms. Several speakers declared that Raymond was an enemy, and had no right to sit in the caucus. The meeting was stormy throughout, and calculated to still further disrupt the Republican party.

POLITICAL.

The Philadelphia National Convention.

In many of the States active steps have been taken to have full and able delegations to the proposed National Union Convention at Philadelphia, August 14. In others there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the manner in which delegates are to be chosen. With a view to give the proper information, the following circular, emanating from the National Union Committee, has just been issued, and sent into all the States and Territories:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Your immediate and earnest attention is invited to the annexed call for a National Convention, issued by the National Union Executive Committee, and the accompanying indorsement thereof by prominent gentlemen who are well known to the country.

The undersigned have been duly appointed a committee to facilitate and expedite, by correspondence and otherwise, such action as may seem necessary to bring together at Philadelphia a convention of the ablest men of the nation, without regard to their party antecedents, who favor, generally, the restoration policy President Johnson has advocated, as against the dangerous course pursued by the majority of Congress.

We deem it proper to suggest that it is desirable that there be sent from each State four delegates at large and two from each Congressional District who favor the principles set forth in the call, to be taken from the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and a like number from their opponents. Also, four delegates from each Territory, and four from the District of Columbia. In those States whereof a portion of the people were lately in rebellion, a corresponding number of delegates may be chosen by the people generally who accept the principles stated in the call. It is not intended, however, that these suggestions shall interfere with any arrangements already made for the selection of delegates. It is left entirely to the political organizations in the different States and districts that concur in the principles of the call, to decide whether they will choose their delegates by joint or separate meetings, or by their executive committees.

We have been authorized to appoint temporary Executive Committees in the States where the same are presumed to be necessary. You are therefore requested to act as such Committee, and to adopt immediate measures to secure a full delegation to the proposed Convention, not interfering, however, with the action which existing organizations may have taken for the same object. Your action will be such as to aid such a movement—the purpose of your appointment being to provide for the selection of delegates, if no adequate preliminary arrangements have yet been made.

The day fixed for the National Convention is near, and we desire to impress on you and all the friends of this cause that it is of the first importance that District or State Conventions, or State Executive Committees, immediately appoint delegates. And it is particularly requested that a list of delegates and committees appointed be speedily forwarded to the Chairman of this Committee.

In conclusion, we have to add that the paramount object of this movement is to bring into a great National Conference from all parts of our distracted country wise and patriotic men, who may devise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity, and harmony, and secure to an afflicted people that which is so sincerely desired by all good men, the practical blessings of an enduring peace.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL.
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.
MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Unanimous Renomination of Hon. Schuyler Colfax for Congress.

HIS LETTER TO THE NOMINATING CONVENTION—HIS VIEWS UPON THE CRISIS—THE GREAT QUESTION AT ISSUE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1866.—Dear Sirs:—The harmony and success of the Union organization, welded together in the furnace fire of a four years war, is of such paramount importance to all other considerations, that I write you this letter to be read at the Westville Convention, that my position may be unmistakably understood by those who have honored me with their confidence so cordially and so long.

Last winter, when my name had been suggested by several papers in various parts of the State for the Senate, I published a card, stating that I was not, and never had been, a candidate for that distinguished position, having always preferred service in the House. But my name must not be in the way a single moment, if any considerable portion of the Convention prefer some other standard-bearer, even though that portion should be a minority. In that event, the delegation from St. Joseph county are requested to withdraw my name, and to pledge my most earnest exertions to whoever of the many active and faithful friends of the Union cause the Convention may prefer to nominate.

The contest before us is of as vital importance to the truest and best interests of the nation as the exciting contests of 1852 and 1864, and the issues should be clearly and distinctly before the people. They can be condensed into a single question:—"Which shall govern in the councils of the nation, loyalty or disloyalty?"

It has been well said, in language as terse as it is true, that the power to carry on war for national existence carries with it the power to prescribe the terms of peace. The duty of guarding the land against the danger of a second rebellion is as imperative as its preservation from the first. And nothing seems clearer than that the same authority which prevented eleven States from destroying the Union has a right—as indisputable as the right of self defense—to regulate the resumption of the relations of those States.

When the Rebel armies surrendered, the President decided, and rightly, that civil government had been destroyed in each of the Rebel States, and he officially proclaimed that fact in his commissions to Provisional Governors thereof. The Congressional policy starts from the same initial point. The President declared that essential conditions, involving great changes, must be complied with by those States before they could resume their forfeited rights. And so does Congress. The President required the ratification of an important Constitutional amendment, which had been submitted by a Congress representing the loyal States, and in which the Rebel States had no voice. And Congress makes a similar demand to-day. If the President could rightfully require their ratification of one amendment, changing their whole system of labor, and destroying what they regarded as vested rights of property, proposed by a Congress in which they were unrepresented, and in conflict, as it was, with their lifelong prejudices, why cannot the Congress elected as the law-making power of the country, by the same voters as himself, require the ratification of another amendment, preventing the Rebel States from wielding increased power in Congress hereafter, because of the war, which, against their desires, had lifted their slaves into the full stature of freemen?

That this amendment is in accordance with the wishes of the loyal millions who won the brilliant political victory of 1864 is proven by the unanimity with which it was supported in the House of Representatives. Every man elected as a Union member, whether from the North or the South, from the East or the West, gave it his vote; not barely the two-thirds required by the Constitution, but nearly four-fifths. On this amendment, as a security for the future, the Union party of the nation have planted themselves, and I shall stand with them most cordially, vindicating its justice, wisdom, and necessity, and willing on it to stand or fall.

For one, I do not doubt the result. Shall Rebels settle their own terms of coming back to govern us? Shall they reascend to enlarged and increased power, using as steps the graves of the Union dead? Should not Congress, whose solemn duty it is to see that the Republic suffers no evil, pause before the bitter foes of yesterday are admitted to the inner sanctuary of the nation's life? Ought they not to guard the halls of National legislation from being trodden by the feet of those who have been murdering the defenders of the Union for fidelity to an allegiance they themselves so wickedly repudiated? Every newspaper in the land, North or South, which eulogized Jefferson Davis and vilified Abraham Lincoln, now denounces Congress in the severest terms. Every unrepentent Rebel and unscrupulous sympathizer joins them in their revilings. But I rejoice that it has been so faithful, so inflexible, in what it has regarded as the pathway of duty and of right. And it now remains for the people, by their indorsement or rejection of its proposed Constitutional guarantee, to approve or to condemn those who present it as an indispensable prerequisite to the restoration of the forfeited rights and the political power of our enemies made such hot haste to resign and abjure at the opening of the Rebellion.

Nor are these terms oppressive or unjust. Never has a nation whose existence has been imperilled, and whose hundreds of thousands of graves and thousands of millions of debt attest its gigantic sacrifices, offered more lenient conditions to those who conspired for its destruction. Have we forgotten the insulting defiance with which their members, sworn like ourselves to the Constitution and the Union, left their seats here—the persecutions, conscriptions, tyranny, expulsions, and hangings by the Rebel authorities of all who refused to forswear, like themselves, their allegiance to their country and their flag—the wilful torture and starvation of scores of thousands of our soldiers when prisoners in their hands—their unyielding persistency in the parricidal conflict till armed Rebellion expired, not from change of will but from poverty of resource and heroism of the loyal boys in blue—the continued existence of this hostile feeling as evidenced in their political and social proscription of every Southerner who fought for his country, the disloyal utterances of their press and pulpit, and the election in every Rebel State of Governors who had served or fought for the Rebellion? Despite all this, Congress only asks that representation, North and South, shall be based on those eligible to participation in political power; that the civil rights of all persons, native-born or naturalized, shall be maintained; the national debt and the pension list preserved inviolate; the Rebel debt repudiated; and exclusion from office of those who, having once taken and broken an oath of fidelity to the nation, could not be trusted in the faithful fulfilment hereafter of another similar obligation.

Contrast this with the course of our fathers towards those who, during the Revolutionary War, refused to fight for the independence of the colonies. The Tories of that day insisted that their allegiance and loyalty were due to the King, and that they should not be compelled to transfer them. But the stern patriots who founded our Government would tolerate no such argument. Determined to create a pure national sentiment, they made Toryism odious in every possible way. They admitted none of them to seats in the Congress of the nation against which they had warred. They allowed no floral processions to the graves of the Tory dead, nor the use of such pretexts for treasonable speeches of eulogy on their lost cause. They suffered no Tory papers to exist and scatter their malignant poison over the land. They disfranchised and expatriated them. Such was the Reconstruction policy of our fathers.

Strongly in contrast with this as is the Reconstruction policy of Congress, so mild and forgiving of the blackest of crimes, not for revenge, but for defense, not for punishment, but for justice, our Democratic opponents have arrayed themselves against it, and the people are to decide the issue. If you would take on board as a crew to work your ship those who had just been striving to scuttle and destroy it, then it might be believed that the American people would throw open the doors of their Congress, and entrust appropriations for pensions and the public debt, and legislation for all matters of national concern to those who sought to whelm the nation in a common ruin, and who, if they had the power to-day, would shatter the Republic and rebuild their Confederacy.

In 1864, when the Democratic National Convention at Chicago resolved that the war was a failure, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities by our armies, thus waving the white flag of surrender, Jefferson Davis, the President of the Rebel conspiracy, waited and watched for the result with the deepest anxiety. The magnificent uprising of the people destroyed his hopes; and, with the resistless blows of our gallant soldiers, his wicked cause went down. Now, in 1866, A. H. Stephens, the Vice-President of that treasonable organization proclaims that their hope is in the elections of this fall. Again these false hopes must be destroyed. The Rebel States will realize, in the response of the loyal millions to the issue, that the determination of those who saved the Union from their fierce attack to have guarantees against another Rebellion is inflexible. Yielding as they must to these demands, which, considering their cause, are even more generous than just, the Sixtieth Congress will witness loyal Senators and Representatives in their seats from every State. And the Union, thus auspi-

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Reverse Suffered by the Italian Army.

From the Times.

America, in common with the great proportion of the civilized world, sympathizes deeply with Italy in her efforts to gain Venetia and to establish a national unity throughout the whole peninsula.

The late defeat, to our eyes, has something of the character of the early defeats of the North in our civil war. It resulted, without doubt, from rashness and an undervaluing of the strength of the enemy. With all the opportunities of the Italians to cut the communications of the Austrian force, either on the Adriatic, between Trieste and Venice, or on the slopes of the Alps, between Tyrol and Venetia, holding the sea as they do, and able to attack where they will, it certainly seems, even with our imperfect knowledge of the facts, a piece of extraordinary foolhardiness to make the first essay on that famous line of earthworks and fortresses which the Austrians have spent years in making impregnable.

So far, too, as we can gather from the brief accounts, they seemed to have followed in another unfortunate respect our early example. One corps was thrown out in the air and doubled up before the two others could assist; the enemy issuing from any point in the Quadrilateral which suited them, and able, if repulsed, to retreat to their fastnesses.

We are not prepared, of course, as yet to judge where precisely the fault was, but from the well-known temperament of the King of Italy, we may reasonably conclude that the defeat was the result of rashness by the Italians.

But whatever was lost on that unfortunate Sunday, even the Austrian despatches agree that it was not honor. The King's troops fought long and bravely against superior numbers, and a part of the time against fortified positions. There was no rout or flight at the end. Their losses in men will soon be made up by new enlistments. The only question which will arise will be, how far do the Italians as a people possess that highest quality of manhood, which only derives strength from disaster and gains courage from defeat.

We may, without undue praise of our own nation, recall, at this time, that the most glorious era, for the North, of our war, was not the time of our victories, but the hours of our defeats. All can remember when a new disaster, though throwing a cloud of gloom over ten thousand families, only gave new nerve to the resolution of the people, and thousands who were indifferent to the national cause when victorious, pressed forward eagerly to join it when under misfortune and defeat.

We, Americans—Celts and Saxons and Normans in one—perhaps with undue vanity—esteem this resolution under discouragement, this pertinacity against obstacles, and pluck amid defeats, as the peculiar quality of our mixed race. We have that slow-working but tenacious temperament which only truly and warmly embraces a cause when it begins to meet with hindrances and disasters. It remains to be seen whether the Latin race, in its representatives, the Italians, has the same tough and enduring quality. We all know their Southern fire and enthusiasm; have they also the Northern obstinacy and tenacity? We incline to the belief that the national enthusiasm is so aroused now throughout Italy, that this defeat will only fire the courage of the people with new ardor. They have deliberately and with full knowledge cast in their all in this gigantic struggle with the enormous power of Austria. It is the effort of Italy to be a nation. It is a struggle for the gem of Italy, the ancient Queen of the Adriatic, to regain liberty and nationality for the Italians under Austrian tyranny, to advance education and all liberal ideas among the people, to bring Rome under the temporal power of the kingdom, and redeem the whole peninsula from the power of the foreigner and the priest. If this struggle be successful, Italy becomes then a European power on an advanced and liberal basis, emancipated from France as well as Austria and Rome. She joins the ranks of the nations moving on in the path of modern progress. By one brief and bitter effort she throws off the burdens of ages, and henceforth, freed from the hostile Quadrilateral and French dependence, she can dispense with armies, and the whole energies of the people will be directed to the means of production and the arts of peace. To gain such a result, no bargains such as the London *Times* recommends will be of any use. Fighting, and only fighting, can give her a true independence—can create respect at home and respect abroad.

But to gain all this she may well afford to offer the lives and treasure of a whole generation. Such baptisms of blood as that a few days since near Verona are terrible, but they may be the necessary consecration for a great and dignified national career.

An Italy freed, united, and regenerated need not regret any price paid, whether in the lives of brave men or the voluntary offerings from the means of the whole people.

We incline to believe that there is that fire of patriotism now among the Italian people—that passion for nationality and independence—which no defeat will discourage. Against such forces even all the forces of the Austrian empire will be of no avail in the long run. Defeat will turn into victory, and victory will at length bring independence to Italy.

The War in Europe.

From the Tribune.

The battle in Italy has been followed by another in Bohemia, and again, we are informed, the Austrians have been victorious. We know, however, as yet, but little of the locality and the importance of the battle. The brief despatches received by the *City of London* mention two engagements on the 26th of June—one at Turnau, in which the Prussians claim to have taken 500 prisoners, and another near Skalitz, between Nachod and Neustadt, which commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning and ended in the retreat of the Prussians, who left their killed and wounded upon the field. A later despatch merely adds:—"The Prussians have been defeated in Bohemia." This seems to refer to the engagement at Skalitz, though it is, of course, not certain. No information has as yet been received as to the importance and consequences of the defeat of the Prussians.

A step which may have far-reaching consequences has been taken by the King of Italy. He has requested the assistance of France, offering to Louis Napoleon in exchange the island of Sardinia, in addition to important concessions in the Roman question. Louis Napoleon has never concealed his deep sympathy with Italy in her efforts to liberate Venetia, nor does any one doubt his design to use the present complications for the aggrandizement of France. An offer like that just made to him by Italy must, therefore, prove a powerful temptation. Nor is this all. It may be regarded as certain that offers in exchange for assistance have been made by Prussia no less than by Italy. One town in the Rhenish Provinces has, in particular, been mentioned as being proposed, together with the adjoining district, which contains very valuable coal fields, as the price of a French-Prussian alliance.

It is, of course, certain that, if Austria should continue to be successful in the field, both Italy and Prussia will become more urgent in their solicitations of French assistance, and more liberal in their offers of compensation. Austria is aware of the new danger that impends over her, and will, therefore, proceed in the pursuit of the war with the utmost caution, acting, at least with regard to Italy, chiefly on the defensive.

The prospective alliance between France, Italy, and Prussia is not the only new danger which threatens Austria. It is reported that one of the great political parties of Hungary—the radical "Resolution party"—is in favor of an immediate insurrection for the purpose of re-establishing the independence of their country. The Deak party, it is said, would prefer to wait until a defeat of the Austrians by Italy and Prussia; but if the other party should boldly raise the standard of independence, it is not probable that the liberals of the Deak party will fight for Austria against their own countrymen. The revolutionary party is said to have extensive ramifications in Croatia, Dalmatia, and Illyria. The condition of Croatia, in particular, appears to be so alarming to the Austrian Government that the whole province has been declared in a state of siege. An extensive insurrection in Hungary at this time would be a terrible blow to the very existence of the Empire, and it would seem to be almost impossible to parry it under the present circumstances.

It should, however, be taken into consideration, on the other hand, that an actual offer of Italian or German land to France will produce the most intense indignation among all political parties of Italy and Germany. The cession of Savoy and Nice almost produced a revolution in Italy, and the offer of Sardinia will be even more offensive to the Italians, for Savoy speaks French and was claimed by France on the ground of the nationality principle; but the cession of Sardinia would be a glaring violation of the same principle which has prompted Italy to engage in the present war, and which France invokes to justify her sympathies with Italy. Neither in Italy nor in Germany could a cession of territory to France be made without violent opposition.

The Progress of the German War.

From the World.

Thanks to the eminently chaotic character of the telegrams which are sent to us from England and the continent concerning the positions and the movements of the two great German armies, two different engagements which occurred between the advanced posts of the Prussians and the Austrians at points far apart, the one from the other, have been rolled into one; and we are informed that the repulse of the Italians from the Quadrilateral has been followed by an important Austrian victory in Bohemia.

The news by the *City of London* indicates neither a victory nor a battle of importance. It does not even prove that the Prussians were really moving forward upon an invasion of Bohemia.

From Pardubitz, a small and pretty city, which is situated in the eastern part of Bohemia, and from which the lines of railway run northward to Reichenbach, westward to Prague, and southward to Vienna, we hear of an artillery duel between the Prussians and Austrians. This artillery duel is reported to have occurred between the towns of Neustadt and Nachod, and to have ended with the retreat of the Prussians, the Austrian cavalry coming into the action at the town of Skalitz. Of these towns, Neustadt and Nachod lie almost directly upon the frontier of Silesia, and Skalitz is not above twelve miles distant from the same frontier. It is clear, therefore, that the reported engagement must have resulted rather from a Prussian reconnoissance in force than from any serious advance of the army of Prussia into Bohemia upon the western frontier of Silesia. On the same day with this action, the 26th of June, another, and to all appearances, a similar action is reported to have occurred at Paka, near Turnau, a point more than fifty miles to the northwest of the scene of the engagement at Skalitz. The telegraph confounds these two affairs, and of them both makes up a single "battle in Bohemia." At Turnau, we are told that one division and one brigade, being about nine thousand men, probably, of the Prussian army, were engaged, and that three Prussian officers fell on the field. From the simultaneousness of the two affairs, and from the positions of Skalitz and Turnau relatively to each other, and to the Saxon and Silesian frontiers now occupied by the Prussian troops, it is possible that the conflicts may have resulted from an attempt on the part of the Prussians to break up the Bohemian railway line between Reichenbach and Pardubitz.

Another, and still more confused and absurdly stated telegram gives us a hint of what may prove, perhaps, to be the most important light we have as yet had on the purposes and movements of the Austrian army in Bohemia. The Prussians are stated in this telegram to have destroyed "the railway bridge between Werdau and Gossnitz, at Altenburg." This is about as rational as a telegram would be announcing that the railway bridge had been destroyed between New York and Stamford, at Bridgeport! Altenburg is a prosperous little Saxon city in the extreme west of Saxony, and Werdau and Gossnitz are small manufacturing towns, lying both of them several miles to the south of Altenburg! The significance of the information thus inaccurately conveyed to us, consists in the fact that Altenburg, Gossnitz, and Werdau all lie on the railway line from Leipsic, in Saxony, to Nuremberg, in Bavaria. If the Prussians are destroying bridges on this line, it would appear that they must anticipate an advance into Saxony of the Austro-Bavarian army, from Bavaria into Saxony, upon the extreme west and through the defiles of the Bohmer-Wald. The headquarters of the Austrian Commander-in-chief being at the latest advices established at Olmutz in Moravia, far to the eastward of the Bavarian frontier and of the Bohmer-Wald, it is tolerably plain, we think, that the Prussians have been feeling the whole line of the Austrian front, and that they are getting themselves into readiness to effect a junction between their two armies, the army of Prince Frederic Charles and the army of the Crown Prince, in order to meet an expected advance of Benedek in force either into Silesia on the extreme east, or into Saxony on the extreme west. The withdrawal of the Prussian troops from the smaller States into which they had been pushed beyond and south of the corner at which Saxony abuts both upon Bavaria and Bohemia, would seem, when taken in connection with this burning of bridges on the Leipsic and Nuremberg road, to show that the Austrians are looked for rather more positively on the west than on the east. An important Austrian victory in this western region of Saxony would have the great moral effect of precipitating the whole of South Germany decisively and at once into the arms of the Kaiser. On the other hand, a Prussian victory here would roll Austria decisively back to the eastward, and lay Bavaria open to the Northern arms.

The net result of the news we now have, therefore, is simply to show us that the antagonist powers are manœuvring for a battle-field, while Prussia still retains and is evidently making the most of the great advantages which she won by her prompt and energetic action following immediately upon the declaration of the war.

Effect of the European War on our Maritime Interests.

From the Herald.

When foreign Government organs chuckled over the annihilation of our carrying trade during the late Rebellion, they little thought how soon the tables were to be turned upon them. Their encouragement of privateering, their one-sided constructions of maritime laws, and their bad faith generally, were indulged in in the belief that a day of reckoning was distant. It has come sooner than they expected. Before they reach the second year of the war on which they have entered our shipping interests will not only have entirely recovered from the injury inflicted upon them, but will have monopolized the carrying trade of the world. It will require but five years' duration of the struggle to give us a commercial marine equal to that of all the European nations combined.

Every one knows the effect which the wars of Napoleon had upon the growth of our commercial navy. To them it unquestionably owed the extraordinary development which it assumed prior to 1812, and which so excited the jealousy of England as to lead to the orders in Council. We are entering upon a similar state of affairs now, with this difference, that our resources and opportunities of profiting by it are enormously multiplied, and that we bring to this fresh field of enterprise energies sharpened by a sense of unfair treatment.

The shipping interests of this country have never, in truth, had brighter prospects. If Congress would only remove the foolish restrictions which it imposed on vessels belonging to our merchants which were transferred to the protection of foreign flags during the war, they would be in a still better position. We shall want all the vessels that we can procure for some years to come. It takes time to build new ones, and it facilities be afforded for the transfer of those that have passed from our flag, they will help to supply the demand in the interval. We trust, before Congress separates, that some attention will be given to this matter. It is in our power to do much for our commercial marine by a few judicious measures of encouragement, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for the interests of the country generally.

The New Conquest of Canada.

From the Daily News.

Alexander, after he had toppled over crowns and subdued countries, signed because there were no more worlds to conquer. General Banks is a more fortunate man. Though his celebrated campaigns in the Shenandoah and the Southwest cannot either of them be said to excel that of the ambitious Macedonian in Asia, still they present some points with which the achievements of the Grecian warrior cannot be compared. More charitable than his prototype, he took compassion on his enemies, and fed the hungry and clothed the naked. But, like Alexander, his heart was imbued with a sovereign contempt for them—a contempt with which he was so strongly impressed that it led him to turn his back upon them, and enabled him, like the high-mettled racer, to make the best running time on record. There is, however, an advantage to be derived from such chivalric action. The advantage is portrayed in burning verse, and has been a theme for the pens of many poets. Dr. Butler—we mean the Doctor of Hudibrastic fame, and not the author of the Dutch Gap—blurted out its benefits in the couplet:—

"For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain."

And before Butler's day, Tertullian and old Erasmus gave to the world the same apothegm in the mother tongue of the Roman conquerors, and Meuander in that of the Grecian heroes; while, in the age in which Butler lived—we still mean the poet, and not the warrior of that name—Scarron put it into the vernacular of the nation over which in later years the great Napoleon wielded sovereign sway. But poor, easy-going Oliver Goldsmith transposed it into the lines that are now so popular; they are written in the language that the gallant Banks learnt to lisp when but a babe, and read:—

"For he who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But he who is in battle slain
Can never rise and fight again."

Alas! it does not always happen that Old Father Time presents that other way to impetuous mortals. The man may be ready, but the opportunity is not at all times forthcoming. Fortune, however, favors the Major-General of Massachusetts, and offers to him new fields for conquest, new lands for subjugation. He is not again to march from Harper's Ferry in the direction of the equator, "with martial ardor burning," nor to tramp from New Orleans in the track of the setting sun; but he is now to turn his face towards the aurora borealis, and make the North pole his objective point. He is to cross the British border—of course, without any fear of a neutrality proclamation staring him in the face—march "far into the bowels of the land"—of course, again, "without impediment"—and, when he reaches that most enviable spot, he is to be enabled to exclaim, in the words of mighty Cæsar, "*Veni, Vidi, Vici!*"

But how is all this to be accomplished? How is the new conquest of Canada to be achieved? By the sword? Oh, dear, no! General Banks' sword has long since been transformed, not into a ploughshare, but into a pruning-hook—an implement with which he can at one blow lop off a few States from the Union, and at another shave off a few millions from the pockets of the public for the behoof of his manufacturing constituents. How is the conquest to be wrought, then? Why, by act of Congress.

To sink metaphors and descend to fact, the Honorable Mr. Banks—for that is his present appellation—has laid before Congress the draft of a bill, which we have already printed, for the annexation and future government of the Canadas and other British American provinces. But, however we might approve of any measure that would bring the northern part of the continent under our own Government, we do not think that, under the present aspect of American politics, the time is an opportune one for this country to make advances in that direction, nor do we think the nation fortunate in the choice of its commander, if it hopes to achieve a victory.

It must, nevertheless, be a relief to the Kanucks and the Blue Noses this hot weather to find that they can be spared the necessity of squabbling about confederation, and can have all their little matters arranged at Washington, without their being even so far troubled as to have their consent asked. In the bill everything is so nicely cut and dried for them that it is impossible they either can have, or should be allowed to make, any objection to the arrangement. Our own brethren at the South are not troubled to give their opinions in like cases; and, therefore, why should we show more courtesy to comparative strangers than we do to them? In fact, the bare thought of so doing would seem to be an absurdity, and is beneath Mr. Banks' notice. That he looks upon the whole affair as *un fait accompli* is evidenced in the fact that before he gets to the end of the bill he speaks of "said States" and "late Provinces." He also, without the sanction of the parties most interested, parcels out States and Territories in the most delightful manner imaginable, and with all the methodical taste of a landscape gardener. He weds Province to Province, and turns them into one blessed State, just as the Freedman's Bureau deals with negroes down South, without as much as saying by your leave. Cheerless Newfoundland, however, he desires to be doubly blessed, for he gives her two bedfellows; in one clause of the bill she is united to Nova Scotia, and in another to Canada East—a polygamic proceeding that is worthy of Brigham Young. He builds a railway from ocean to ocean, and, generous man! gives away thousands of acres of land which he does not possess, to people that have no existence. And, above all, he pays the colonial debt with a stroke of the pen—a plan of getting rid of a national burden almost equal to the sponge process which Cobbett proposed to apply to the oppressive debt of Great Britain.

Now all this is very fine; but it does not appear that the people of Canada have been made any party to the "nice little arrangement," and it is hardly likely that they will be willing to be tarred with the radical brush that is already almost worn out in any attempt to turn the South into a black republic. Under its present auspices, and with its present surroundings, the benighted Britishers will be not unlikely to look upon the whole affair as a hoax; or perhaps they may decide that it is to the peculiar position in the heavens of the dog star, at this particular period of the year, that they must look for the key of what must be to them a mystery.

We may, perchance, be wrong in our surmises; and should, therefore, advise Mr. Banks to make a reconnoissance in force. Let him march into the British Provinces with the "enabling act," as it is called, in one hand, and the new Morrill tariff in the other. Let him point out to the provincials the folly of their jogging along with the paltry payment of three dollars and forty-five cents per head taxation when they can be "enriched" by having the amount quadrupled, and put in the shape of an annual contribution to avaricious manufacturers and ironmasters, to say nothing about their having their wages doubled and their cost of living trebled by coming under the benign influence of Radical rule. Let him do this, and perhaps—mind, we say *perhaps*—he will find the Kanucks and the Blue Noses, like Captain Scott's coon, come down without giving him occasion to fire a shot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 13th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 26, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with said acts, and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after August 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 15th of July.

HUGH McCULLOCH
6 28thstu8t Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of $1 50 per share was declared, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 16.

The transfer books will be closed on and after WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, and opened on the 16th.

7 10 7t* W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866

At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty-five cents per share) was declared free of State tax payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th

7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY—Office, No. 314 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 17th inst.

Transfer Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen on the 17th.

7 11 7t THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF OVER Thirty Coupons of United States Seven-thirty Loan due on the 15th inst., are requested to hand in their coupons, for examination and count, previous to that date.

N. B. BROWNE,
7 11 3t Assistant Treasurer United States

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

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HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.
Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.
Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.
Plain color Crape Marotz, 40 cents a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.
Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.
White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Shirred Muslins, 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.
White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.
Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.
Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.
Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.
French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than bale prices. 2 4§

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3 50.
Shetland Shawls, $4 00.
Shetland Shawls, $5 00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10 00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

MOSQUITO NETS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to put up at the shortest notice, in Town or Country

MOSQUITO CURTAINS,
FOR BEDS, CRIBS, ETC.,

Of the most approved styles of fixtures, and of all the various materials used for the purpose.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
7 3 tuths6trp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of TOWELLING, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LAWNS, and SWISS MUSLINS.
The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS.
Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES 6 14 thsm3m

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.
91

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths6 No. 510 RACE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY C. ROGERS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES BONNAR, Executor of HENRY CLAY ROGERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 16, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, second floor front, No. 116 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 7 5 thstu5t

LOST.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, ISsued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853, for one thousand Dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Brey Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuths18s

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of five writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on Friday, July 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock

3 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 5 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 3 Barrels of Whisky.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made at the time of sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
7 5 thstu9t] U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

MEETING OF THE HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.—The semi-annual meeting of the Alumni of the Central High School was held last evening, at the building, Broad and Green streets.

The President, Charles Buckwalter, occupied the chair.

After the transaction of the ordinary business, Mr. John Hasson, of the committee appointed to protect the interests of the High School, on behalf of its Alumni reported the following:—

To the President and Members of the Alumni of the Central High School:—Since the last meeting of the Alumni the affairs of the Central High School have continually been disturbed by the unfortunate personal quarrels to which we called your attention in our last report; but happily the intrigues of the enemies of this popular institution have been, in a great measure, disconcerted by the action of the Alumni, aided by the citizens of Philadelphia, who are, in a large majority, in favor of popular education, and recognize the Central High School as its controlling influence. Your Committee appointed to protect the influence of the School beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions, with a view to meet the present exigencies.

(Signed) JAMES LYND, Chairman.

John D. Watson, Lewis Waln Smith, John Hasson, Harry Brock.

Whereas, The Board of School Controllers of the City of Philadelphia have adopted a resolution requesting the resignation of the present faculty of the Central High School, and recommending measures for the entire reorganization of the said body;

And whereas, We, the members of the Alumni of the High School, feeling a deep interest in the continued prosperity and advancement of our Alma Mater, believing that its future usefulness must be impaired, if not completely destroyed, when political favor and influence control its management or the appointment of its Professors; and recognizing that now there is an opportunity upon the part of the Board of Control to entirely set at rest the charge of the incompetency of certain Professors who occupy positions in the said school;

And whereas, It is furthermore our object to give the institution a place foremost among the colleges of the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend, not only as members of the Alumni, but as citizens and taxpayers, that there shall be a full, fair, and thorough examination of each applicant for a professorship in the Central High School by a properly organized scientific Board of Examination; and that those only who pass the most perfect examination be admitted to said professorships.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Alumni be instructed to send a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Board of School Controllers of the city of Philadelphia.

After a discussion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

THE FIREWORKS LAST EVENING.—The display of fireworks which was to take place on the evening of the Fourth of July, but had to be postponed in consequence of the rain, was made last evening on Broad street, below Market street. A large number of persons assembled on Broad street and on neighboring thoroughfares, and while they had the gratification of witnessing a number of beautiful pieces, the pleasure was greatly increased by the promptitude with which Professor Jackson applied the match.

There was no unnecessary delay, but the pieces followed each other in rapid succession. The exhibition opened with a brilliant display of colored fires, amid which there was a flight of signal and honorary rockets, with golden stars, serpents, etc. The first piece was called the "Reveille," and was a combination of colored and concentric fires. Following this was what was styled "America's Star of Triumph," and commenced with a centre of gold and purple revolving fires, maturing into a brilliant star, decorated with the national colors.

Then followed the "Soldier's Glory," the "Engagement," the "Liberty Tree," "Rose and Diamonds," "Bouquet," "Revolving Star of Washington," "Sun of Freedom," and the "Persian Rose," all very beautiful. The last piece was the most brilliant of all. It was a national figure, dedicated to the officers and soldiers of the Union armies of the war. To the right and left appeared monumental columns, supporting the busts of Washington and Lincoln, draped with the American flag—the columns representing the States bound together by laurel wreaths, and bearing the words "Peace and Union." Between the columns were seen the different corps badges of all troops who served in Pennsylvania regiments, surmounted by the motto, in letters of silver fire, "Honor to whom honor is due—our brave boys in blue." The piece ended with flights of stars, serpents, and bomb rockets. It was very fine, and the people testified their approbation by cheers and other manifestations of pleasure.

A PRISON FOR THOSE GUILTY OF SLIGHT OFFENSES.—Under a resolution of Councils, providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to inquire and report upon the best means for disposing of persons committed to prison for small offenses, the following gentlemen have been selected by the Presidents of Councils:—Messrs. Billington, Oram, Willitts, Fox, and Gill, of Common Council; and Messrs. Smith, Barlow, Hodsdon, Marcus, and Kamerly, of Select Council. The Committee intend meeting in a short time, and it is their intention to invite the Prison Inspectors and Guardians of the Poor to meet with them for the purpose of consulting upon the subject. There is no doubt that something should be done to relieve Moyamensing Prison from the large number of prisoners sent there for slight offenses, and who are never tried, because the prosecutors fail to appear. Several days since, a poor widow woman, with two children, one an infant, was charged with assault. The Alderman committed the woman to prison in default of bail, allowing her to take her infant with her, but the other child, only about three years of age, was left in the house to starve, unless the neighbors care for it. The widow was still in prison on Tuesday. In this case the offense was so slight that there is no probability that the grand jury would find a true bill.

EMIGRANT TRAVEL.—The emigrant travel of the Pennsylvania Railroad during the past six months has been unusually large, as the following statement will show:—

Passengers.		Passengers.	
January	1746	April	2695
February	1205	May	4279
March	1806	June	3751
Total			15,481

During the same period in 1865 there were but 10,385 passengers of this class. A large majority are Germans, many of them, particularly during the last three months, young men who have visited this country to escape service in the army at home. The German emigrants are mostly bound for the far West, to engage in mechanical pursuits or purchase farm land. Missouri, so far this year, has been the destination of great numbers of emigrants, while the balance went to Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, etc.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—William McCullough, a boatman, was charged at the Central Station yesterday with having enticed John Haverel, a lad, from home and secreted him. The mother of the boy testified that he had been from home more than a year, and other witnesses said that he had been seen on the boat of the defendant. The hearing was continued.

John McDonald, who was arrested in front of the Union League House, a few nights ago, during the serenade of General Sherman, had a final hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of violating the law relating to professional thieves. He was committed for ninety days.

A lad was before Alderman Fitch yesterday, on the charge of larceny, committed under peculiar circumstances. A lady dropped her portemonnaie on the pavement, and the defendant picked it up and ran off with it. Having secured it, he spent it for a suit of clothes. Committed for trial.

THE FAIRMOUNT PARK EXTENSION.—The Special Committee of Councils, appointed to investigate the charge that undue and improper means had been used for the purpose of obtaining awards upon property to be purchased by the city for the extension of Fairmount Park, have completed their labors, by agreeing upon a report to be submitted to Councils. The evidence taken by the committee, which is very full, will accompany the report. The committee are agreed that improper means were used before the award was made.

PROMOTED.—Day Sergeant Samuel Hamilton has been appointed Sergeant of the Sixth Police District. Sergeant Hamilton has been a member of the police force for upwards of eight years, having served in the Reserve Corps as a day sergeant most of that time.

CHARGE NOT SUSTAINED.—J. J. Hoffman, of Montgomery county, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hibler, charged with dealing in cattle without a license from the Government. The charge was not sustained, and Mr. Hoffman was promptly discharged.

GIRARD COLLEGE.—The Board of Directors of Girard College met yesterday, for the purpose of organizing. Charles E. Lex, Esq., was re-elected President of the Board by a unanimous vote.

FIRE.—A fire last evening broke out in the loft of a stable attached to the Camel Hotel, Second street, below Vine, and partially destroyed the building. The damage was about $500.

ACCIDENT.—Patrick McClusky fell from a cab in the northern part of the city yesterday, and broke a leg. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

THE DOOMED DOGS.

Visit to the New York Dog Pound—Statistics of Canine Mortality—The New York Dogs—Their Social Status and Varieties, Etc.

The slaughter-house for unknown dogs is almost adjoining the home for the unknown dead, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-fifth streets, East river. The "Morgue" and the death-pound for muzzleless canines are contiguous, and thus, in the case of friendless, graveless men, it is not violence to suppose that Pope's statement of the Indian's vision of heaven may be realized, and that as the clay-cold body of the human unfortunate is iced and preserved for identification, the unmourned vitality of some luckless canine may take its flight near by the unconscious corpse, very possibly of the animal's mundane master, and simultaneously,

"——Admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company."

Since the 19th of June, 2350 earthly members of the Sirius tribe have suffered death from drinking too much water during the hot weather, and, as was the case with the Scripture supper Mr. Matthew describes, "the cry is, 'still they come!'" Statistics show that dogs and children multiply in reverse ratio to the paucity of pence which the thousands of poor in New York possess. The greater the penury the more numerous the puppies. Nature makes these animals vagrants. Neglect unprovides them with muzzles. Dog-brokers then capture them, while inexorable law puts them out of life by hydraulic pressure.

A VISIT TO THE DOG-POUND

leads through a legion of small shops and smaller boys and piles of garbage that Mr. Shultz's nose has not abolished, up to a mere shed of rough boards, divided half-wise by breast-high partitions. Two M. Ps. and a clerk, who signs the bills of dog delivery that Marshal Tappan cashes at the City Hall, preside, with a superintendent, over the canine obsequies. Seedy men, apparently "made by nature's journeymen, and not half done," walk in worm-fence lines, bowed down, and forced into a zigzag course, under a heavy weight of dogs that they have put in bags and shouldered. The bags are decidedly active. They kick and squirm and gyrate, as if a half-alive "Desdemona" were in each sack. Alongside of two bars that run through the middle length of the room are tied about three hundred dogs of every kind, sex, color, size, and value. Even Dickens' man, who was wont to say "there ain't no sort of dog as I ain't bred," would own his ignorance among these victims. Only a few can be instanced. The first one was a huge hound that gave evidence of high feeding and favor. His dignity and composure well contrasted with the yelping pack of small dogs that whined for freedom and snarled at each other. The dogs that "nobody owns," or would own, were there. They were the inevitable stray dogs that eternally haunt corners, cellars, and back-alley ways. Their tails always caress their stomachs, and curve never upward in conscious control "Hang-doe" is lettered in every line of their rat-trap phiz. They never bark in the "honest" way that Byron thought it "sweet to hear," They only half open their lantern jaws, glance quickly, cowardly, either way askant, as if to dodge the oft-felt boot, then stretch out their snaky yellow necks, and whine in a low, miserable tone to which a steam-saw filing through flint is music. They have regard from none—kicks from all. Even their own tribe disowns them, and not the misery of death's expected fellowship can abate the contempt which their nobler brethren feel for them.

A pretty King Charles spaniel, *eau de cologned* and red-flannelled, didn't seem to understand his situation, and mourned for my lady's lap, and his dinner of boned fowl, sauced with wine. He fraternized with a big butcher's dog that had his ears cropped short, and his "tail drove in behind." A noble Newfoundland got along well with a large, dignified, sleepy-eyed mastiff, while an Italian greyhound and two agile, pipe-stem-limbed terriers played pranks with a large leopard-like spotted coach-dog, that, however, appeared to be desirous of cultivating the good opinion of a pretty little Bohemian.

A little boy came in to redeem "his Jack." One was looking for a bull-dog "that knowed a darned sight more than many a man, and a 'hul grist of womin."

A gentleman came to recover a terrier that had been his lately dead daughter's favorite playmate, and "money couldn't buy it." A loquacious swell, of gunned odor, and nail-sporting appearance, thought "he'd seen a fellow mizzling 'round the corner with my Toby, and I just wants to ketch him when he comes here, and won't I take him (the dog?) out of his hide, by Jove!"

But the time of ransom is up, for the day. The latest and most promising canine arrivals are spared till the morrow, while the rest are sent out of their troubles, and, may we not hope, to a more congenial clime than is Gotham in the heated terms.—*New York World.*

MODERN SPANISH AMUSEMENTS.—The following has been published as the programme of the amusements that will take place at Orduna on the occasion of the festival of Our Lady of Antigua:—"7th instant—Solemn afternoon service in the sanctuary. At night, dancing and illuminations in the square. 8th instant—Solemn mass in the sanctuary, and a sermon will be preached by Mr. Gregory Montes, Presbytery of Madrid. In the afternoon four Navarre cows will be baited, three of them to death, by the company of M. Richina, the bull-fighter. There will be a young bull also for the amateurs to kill. In the evening, fireworks, illuminations, and dancing in the square. 9th instant—The same festivities as the preceding day. This day the farmers of Arrastaria, near Orduna, will commend to the Virgin their coming crops. The Presbytery, Felix Herran, will preach. A bull-fight will follow. After the bull-fight there will be a romp under the trees by the banks of the Nervion. At night crackers and skyrockets. 10th instant—Two Navarre cows will be baited and killed, and several young bulls will be run for the amusement of the amateurs. Fireworks at night."

AN OLD BEAM.—Upon a beam of one of the houses recently pulled down near Notre Dame, Paris, the following inscription was found cut in the wood:—"I was placed here in the year 1450, and was six hundred years old when they took me from the forest."

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 BOWMAN & LEONARD

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 15smth5rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department for Cleaning the City for the Purposes therein named.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fourteen cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Street Cleaning for the following purposes, to wit:—

Item 1. To pay the rent of dumping ground on Broad street up to April 1, 1866, seventy-five dollars.

Item 2. To pay for advertising and labor, one hundred and two dollars and fourteen cents

Item 3. To pay for office rent, two hundred dollars.

Item 4. For advertising, stationery, and office incidentals, two hundred dollars.

Section 2 That warrants for the above appropriation shall be drawn by the Chief Inspector of Streets in usual form.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 12 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
6 22 fmwam MADAME HERVILLY, Principal.

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14 stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
4 16 3m CORNER OF RACE

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
12 4 wfm3 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had at 6½ o'clock this evening 1 31 1y

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

200,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1	Three-story Brick Residence, 11 street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1	Three-story brick Residence, Second street, near L	10,000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano (steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunting Case Silver Watches, $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
1,660	Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	57,000
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammouth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our alien comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. R. ALBERGER.
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and state of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by

F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington, De aware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses: permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from tax, charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Darling, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Re-engagement for one week more of
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
The Prince of Magicians, the Brilliant Pianist, Conversationalist, and Humorist, who will appear
MONDAY EVENING,
and during the week, in new Features of
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
including the wonderful Sphynx.
MR. HELLER'S latest Novelty entire,
THE SCARLET SPIRIT
is in active preparation, and will shortly be produced.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—S. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 12,
EIGHTEENTH AND LAST TIME
Of the Gorgeous spectacle, in four parts, of the
NAIAD QUEEN,
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, BY WITHAM.
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
in the Coral Caves beneath the Waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.
FRIDAY.—Boucicault's great Drama of
JESSIE BROWN.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT AT NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Mazeppa. Black Chemist. Coltons Gas. The Sphynx.
New Songs and twelve new acts.
THE GREAT BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
Full House. Theatre Cool.
An entire change of entertainment TO-NIGHT.
GRAND MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Admittance to "Matinee," 50 cents.
Evening, commence at 8 o'clock. Prices, 25, 50, and 75 cents 7 9 5t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious summer Garden, artistically laid out with shrubbery, fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-14§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION MANUFACTURING CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$105 000 00
125,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	83,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,883 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five per Cent. Loan	18,300 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$916,550 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,913 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $53 956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,283,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles S. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 1123

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird, of M. Baird & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 2 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1§

INSURANCE COMPANIES

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Syracuse, New York, insures against
DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,
Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.
In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period at economical rates, should command the attention of everybody; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of
DISEASE OR CASUALTY.
Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.
WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month, 23d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Is There any Real Democracy in the Democratic Party?

IT would puzzle any man to point out the real democracy of the party which, in our country, so belies and prostitutes that name. It certainly is not devoted to the great fundamental principles of democracy as laid down by JEFFERSON in the Declaration of Independence. You can scarcely gravel a sham Democrat of the present day worse than by quoting to him those immortal words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," etc. His democracy is built upon a very different foundation from that. Said a once prominent Democratic office-holder, in speaking of this statement of JEFFERSON'S, "It is a self-evident lie." The principles of the so-called Democratic arty are really the principles of aristocracy. It does not believe in the capacity of men for self-government, or their equal right of participation in it. Take the Democratic party of this State, for instance, and it lives, moves, and has its being, simply and solely, in a warfare upon the rights and privileges of our citizens of African descent. This is its great "principle." Upon this it stakes its existence. It is the only issue it recognizes from one year's end to another, and in every contest, from the election of Governor down to that of pathmaster or constable. And this is "*democracy!*"

How can any real Democrat, any man who truly believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, ally himself with such an organization? What dignity or nobleness is there in a contest where you must appeal constantly to all the baser prejudices and passions of the human heart? What elevation of soul can possess any man while he is waging a continual warfare against the poor and down-trodden for the purpose of keeping them down? Is there any *democracy* about that? We should think that our Democratic leaders would loathe the work in which they are engaged, it is so repugnant to all those nobler and higher sentiments which delight the soul.

It is the glory of the Republican party that the worst accusation its enemies can bring against it is, that, if it had the power, it would establish the principle of universal political equality, which is true democracy, throughout the land. What is this but the confession of its liberal and humane character? You may say that its confidence in human nature is too great. That is what aristocracy always says. Its language is, "*We who have power* are capable of safely and wisely using it; all below us are incapable of doing so." But true democracy says, the people, irrespective of wealth, rank, or acquirements, are the rightful and only safe depositories of the power which is to be exercised over them. The Republican party is based upon this principle of confidence in the people. It abominates all privileged classes—all caste—all discrimination of rights. Equality—simple, pure, impartial, and universal—before the law, is its great principle of government. Give every man an equal chance in the race of life. Let each make the most of the faculties given him by his Creator. These are our doctrines; and can any man who believes in a republican form of government refuse to give them his hearty and unhesitating consent?

Death of Senator Lane—Incidents Connected Therewith.

SENATOR LANE, of Kansas, after lingering for several days since the fatal shot from his own hand, expired yesterday in Leavenworth. The circumstances attending his suicide are more fully narrated in the local papers than we have seen elsewhere. Senator LANE had been home on a short visit to Lawrence, and was taken seriously ill at St. Louis on his return. His symptoms indicated a diseased condition of the brain, threatening him with paralysis, and, by the advice of physicians, he gave up the intention of returning to the Senate during the present session, and started on his way home again. Arrived at Leavenworth, he stopped with a brother-in-law by the name of MCCALL, who resides on the Government farm at Fort Leavenworth. While here he manifested signs of aberration of mind, which caused his friends some uneasiness. Among other things exhibiting the direction of his thoughts, he inquired of his physician what was the easiest method of putting an end to one's existence. Upon the day of the fatal occurrence he went out to ride with his brother-in-law, and, when upon the point of getting into the carriage, returned to his room for a moment, and then reappeared. It is supposed that he got his pistol during his absence. While riding he conversed pleasantly upon the beauty of the scenery and other topics. He got out of the carriage several times, however, upon frivolous excuses, and it is supposed intended to commit the fatal act at each time, but probably was restrained by the power of reason not yet fully overcome. At last they came to the gate opening out upon the highway from the farm. While Mr. MCCALL went to open the gate, Senator LANE got out of the carriage, stepped back a few steps, exclaimed, "Good by, Mac!" and, drawing his pistol, instantly shot himself in the mouth, the ball passing upward through the brain and coming out nearly in the centre of the top of the head. He sprang into the air and fell heavily to the ground. He was immediately removed to the house, and medical assistance called. He was unconscious, and the story that he was dead was telegraphed to the press of the country. He revived, however, the next day, and continued to improve until he became able to converse, to take nourishment, and move his limbs, which, upon one side, had at first appeared to be paralyzed. So favorable were his symptoms that his recovery was deemed quite possible, if not probable. After some four or five days, however, he began to fail, and finally died yesterday, at five minutes before twelve o'clock. His remains will, to-day be taken to Lawrence, where his family resides, for interment. He leaves a widow and several children.

A Bad Record.

THE Western papers are showing up the record of Rev. JESSE B. FERGUSON, Secretary of the "National Union Club," under whose auspices the Convention is to be held in this city next month.

The Cleveland *Leader* says:—

"The Reverend JESSE'S antecedents are somewhat interesting, and an industrious newspaper man has taken the trouble to unearth them. From the record which he exhibits, we learn that in 1861 the ingenuous FERGUSON was a warm Rebel. In May of that year he stumped Kentucky for the Confederacy. He declared that the rights of a free and generous people had been invaded, and that the South must stand up and defend herself. Here is a pearl from one of his speeches:—

"'*Write it on the front of my brow, and let it form a sacred cross over my heart: I am a Rebel to the Government at Washington, and would thank Heaven for the hour that would sweep it and its occupants into the sea;* for the peace, the hope, the existence of our people require it.'

"And here is another:—

"'The usurpation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in every government upon earth, were our Constitution its organic law, WOULD BRING HIS HEAD TO THE BLOCK, AND IT WILL DO IT HERE, if our people but remember the cost of life and treasure whereby they were born to be free.'"

We think creatures with such a record as this are hardly qualified to teach loyal men their duties at the present crisis.

The Senate Passes the Senatorial Election Bill.

SENATOR CLARK'S bill regulating the time, place, and manner of holding Senatorial elections, passed the Senate yesterday. We have already given the provisions of this bill. An unsuccessful attempt was made to strike out that portion of it providing that the voting shall be "openly by a *viva voce* vote." We consider this one of the best provisions of the bill. No man who votes in a *representative* capacity has a right to cast a secret vote. His constituents have always a right to know how he fulfils the trust they have reposed in his hands. On the contrary, a popular vote—by the people in their original and sovereign capacity—ought always to be by ballot, so that the elector shall enjoy his freedom of choice to the fullest extent.

It is a little singular that DOOLITTLE, COWAN, DAVIS, SAULSBURY, and the other conservatives generally, voted against this bill.

News by the "Persia."

THE *Persia* passed Sandy Hook to-day with news up to the 30th ult. Later details of the battle between the Prussians and Austrians, near Nachod, on the 27th and 28th ult., make out a great victory for the Prussians. They claim that the Austrian losses on the field were between 3000 and 4000, besides 8000 prisoners. The Austrians, it is proper to say, however, put a different face on the matter.

The Hanoverian army has at last surrendered at discretion to the Prussians.

The laying of the Atlantic cable was to commence on the 10th inst.

A purely Tory Cabinet will be formed in England.

The Convention at Independence Hall.

A CALL, numerously signed by Southern Union men of most undoubted loyalty, is published. No one of those who append their names are open to even a suspicion of treasonable sympathy. The *Tribune* this morning mentioned it as follows:—

"The call for a convention of the loyal Unionists of the South, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, must command general attention. There is manifestly a secret conspiracy at the South to exclude consistent Unionists from office, and persecute them to the utmost. They are scattered, overawed, and must organize for mutual protection, and to claim the protection of the nation. This call is a sign of promise. We trust it will be fully responded to."

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the Tennessee Senate.

THE Senate of Tennessee has ratified the Constitutional amendment. The House would do so promptly, only that the conservatives and Rebels have resorted to the revolutionary proceeding of refusing to attend, so that the body is without a quorum. The recusant members will probably be arrested or expelled.

Cabinet Resignation.

POSTMASTER DENNISON has resigned. It is thought that all the other members of the Cabinet, except perhaps SEWARD and WELLES, will do so also. Growing disagreement with the President on the great issues of the hour is said to be the cause of this threatened break-up. Perhaps it is as well. The crisis is too momentous to admit any longer of doubtful positions.

Election of Senators in Nebraska.

THE Nebraska Legislature elected Major-General JOHN M. THAYER and F. W. TIPTON to the United States Senate yesterday. Both are Republicans.

THE CAUCUS ACTION.—The New York *Tribune* this morning gives in a special despatch what purports to be the proceedings of the caucus of Union Congressmen held last night. Mr. GARFIELD announced the resignation of Postmaster-General DENISON, and predicted a similar course on the part of three other members within four days:—

"The most exciting event of the caucus was a debate on the Philadelphia Convention, which called Mr. RAYMOND to his feet. In answer to the inquiries as to the object of the New York *Times* in indorsing the Convention, Mr. RAYMOND said that when he indorsed the call it was with the distinct understanding that none but Union men were to participate in the Convention. He had since been persuaded into different conclusions, and was ready to admit that he had done wrong. However, he would retract his words, and henceforth there would be no more indorsements of the Philadelphia Convention by himself or the *Times*.

"A resolution was offered that no Union member of Congress would countenance the Philadelphia Convention. The yeas and nays were demanded and recorded, and the result was the unanimous passage of the resolution."

RENOMINATION OF HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.—Speaker Colfax has been unanimously renominated for Congress from the South Bend (Ind.) District. A very able and radical letter from Mr. Colfax was read before the Convention. He says the issues of the coming campaign can be reduced to the one question, *Which shall govern in the councils of the nation, loyalty or disloyalty?*

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS mourns over the "*seven long months*" during which the late Rebel States have not been allowed representation in Congress. It don't say anything about the *four long years* during which these States voluntarily refused to take part in the Government of the United States, and did their utmost to overthrow it by war.

PASSAGE OF THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH BILL.—The House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill authorizing the construction of telegraph lines on all mail routes. It now goes to the President, who will undoubtedly sign it.

Death of John Mason Grier.

YESTERDAY afternoon, after a short illness, JOHN MASON GRIER, one of the editors of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, died at his residence in this city. It is not in the cold words of a set eulogium that we can express our feelings at the loss of one whose good qualities of head and heart we have learned to recognize by daily contact. Meeting him constantly, we are well qualified to speak of his character, and bear testimony to his unchangeable geniality, enduring friendship, and literary ability.

Mr. GRIER was born near Chester, Pa., in 1832. His father was the Rev. Dr. GRIER, and his brother is the Rev. Mr. GRIER, editor of the *Presbyterian*. He attended a partial course at Lafayette College. He commenced the study of law in the office of THEODORE CUYLER, Esq., was admitted to the Bar in 1854, and a few years later was admitted to practise in the United States Supreme Court. From his earliest years, however, he had a fondness for journalism. While yet a boy he contributed to various journals of our city. When having concluded his law labors he became connected with the old *Register*, then under the management of the late General JAMES B. BIRNEY. At the time of Mr. GRIER'S first entrance upon the *Register*, that paper was sounding the first tocsin in favor of freedom. With resistless energy it was attacking the doctrine, of the pro-slavery party, and the young journalist then imbibed ideas in politics to which he has ever since stood steadfast. He threw all his talents into the scales, and by the vigor of his style, and the happy facility with which he changed from grave to gay, he soon achieved a reputation. But all the ability of its staff could not sustain the *Register*. It was ten years ahead of its time. Had it been published in 1865 instead of 1855, it would have been the foremost paper of the day. But justice, unaided by capital, could not continue to oppose tyranny, and the *Register* was discontinued.

Upon its death, Mr. GRIER became connected with the *Public Ledger*; but desirous of improving his prospects, he moved to the West. Having purchased a farm near Palmyra, Mo., he settled in that then young region, and commenced the publication of a paper. Adopting at once firm views in favor of freedom, and opposing all efforts to force slavery upon the Territories, it is no wonder that he became an object of both fear and hatred to the semi-Rebel population in which he lived.

Upon the breaking out of the war his home was burned, his fields laid waste, and he subjected to the persecution which was meted out to Union men. It was by such hardships that his good health was impaired, and he returned to our city in 1864. He became at once attached to the editorial staff of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, which position he retained until the day of his death.

Mr. GRIER was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and connected with the Palmyra Lodge of Missouri. He was a regular attendant on the Presbyterian church, to which denomination he belonged, and was attached to the church of the Rev. Dr. BEADLE. Just previous to his death he informed a friend that during fifteen years he had not omitted to attend divine service, on the Sabbath, more than three or four times. He was one of the earliest members of the Press Club, serving for some months as a member of the Board of Directors. Two weeks since, while too unwell to attend, he was elected Corresponding Secretary, in spite of his positive declination.

He was a man who went through the world with a constant smile. Cherishing enmity to none, and living in peace with all, combining with rare intellectual powers a goodness of heart and a purity of disposition, his character was one too seldom met with, and one which to meet with is to love. During a long friendship with our deceased brother, we have never heard him utter one word in disparagement of another, or cast a slur on any man.

Eager always to detect the good, and passing by lightly all the dark spots of life, he brought a genial glow wherever he went, and he was a welcome guest at every circle. As an editor he was conscientious, careful, and able; writing with equal facility the heaviest leader or the lighter description. Entertaining firm convictions, he never allowed his prejudices to interfere with his duties, and was as near as we can imagine a model journalist. Ever courteous, ever smiling, ever willing to do his whole duty, firm in his friendship, without guile, and of most decided talents, we know of none whose loss we would mourn more sincerely, or whose death leaves a vacuum in our newspaper circles more difficult to fill.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, July 12, 1866.

The Stock Market continues dull, with the exception of Government bonds, which are in demand at a further advance. 5-20s sold at 105¼ for new, and 107¼ for old, the latter rate an advance ⅛. 10-40s at 98½; 7·30s at 103⅛; and 6s of 1881 at 109¾.

City loans are also in demand, the new issue sold largely at 96⅝@97, no change.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55⅛@55½, a slight advance; and Catawissa preferred at 35¼@38¼, a slight advance; 58 was bid for Norristown; 53½ for Reading; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for West Philadelphia; 19½ for Hestonville; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 120 for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 126½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 52½ for Penn Township; 80 for Western; 65½ for City; 63½ for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Morris Canal preferred sold at 121 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for preferred do.; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 68 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares, as we have noticed for some time past, are dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 5½.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 149; 11 A. M., 150⅜; 12 M., 151⅛; 1 P. M., 151½.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"On the Stock Exchange and among the heavy dealers in Government securities on Wall street, the business was again very large in all the gold-bearing stocks of the United States, and in the Seven-thirty currency loans. About two millions of United States Five-twenties of 1865 were sold at 105@105¼ per cent., and half a million of United States Five twenties of 1862 at 106¼@106¾ per cent. The Seven-thirties were steady at 103@103⅛ per cent. As the Treasury on Saturday next will pay off $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 Certificates of Indebtedness, upon which the interest will cease after that date, and also $8,395,000 currency interest on the third series of Seven-thirty per cents, we have reason to infer that the general ease of supply will be even more decidedly marked at the close of the week than at present."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is very irregular, and some brokers of first-rate standing pay six per cent. on call, and other houses have refused loans for 90 days at 6 per cent. on ordinary collaterals. In commercial paper no special change. Freights are firm. The engagements to Liverpool are 60,000 bushels Corn at 4½c. A bark to Cette with staves on private terms. The business of the Sub Treasury was:—Receipts, $1,770,311·80—for Customs, $566,000; Payments, $917,653·78; Balance, $89,847,059·89—Gold notes, $806,060."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says:—

"The money market during the week has ruled quite stringent, and bankers have generally been under the necessity of restraining borrowers. Owing to the heavy receipts of corn and great activity in the shipment of produce generally, there has been a greater demand for money both by city and country merchants, and currency had to be telegraphed for in New York to supply the requirements of trade and commerce. To-day the market is, perhaps, easier than in the earlier part of the week, but it is still very close. The rate of discount at the banks is steady at 10 per cent. per annum, but street rates are firm at 1@1½ per cent. per month."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$600	US 5-20s 62	107	$3000	City 6s n, k s o	97
$1500	do	107¼	$2000	do 2d	97
$1000	do	107¼	$600	do	97
$2000	do	107¼	$1700	do 3d	97
$2000	do	107	$300	do	97
$5000	do	107	$700	do mun	96¾
$3000	do 1865	106½	$100	do new	96¾
$1000	U S 10-40s	98½	$1000	do new	96¾
$1500	U S 7-30s June	103⅞	200 sh	Ocean	5½
$5000	do Aug	103⅞	200 sh	do b30	5½
$3000	US 6s '81 coup	109⅜	13 sh	2d & 3d	96
$4000	Sch Nav 6s 82	79½	3 sh	Penna R	55½

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	151½	152
American Silver, 4s and 3s	140	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12⅞	13
" " July, 1864	12⅞	12½
" " August, 1864	11⅞	12
" " October, 1864	10⅞	11
" " Dec., 1864	9⅞	10
" " May, 1865	7⅞	8
" " August, 1865	6⅞	6¾
" " Sept., 1865	5⅞	6
" " October, 1865	5½	5¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 12.—There is a total absence of any demand for Flour for shipment, and a limited inquiry only for home consumption. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at $8@8·75 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $11@12 for Northwestern extra family, including 500 bbls. at $11·50; $11·50@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and in limited request, with small sales at $6 25 ₱ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The movements in wheat continue to be of an unimportant character. A small lot of new Delaware red sold at $2·80@2·85; white is dull. Rye has declined; sales of 1800 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·10@1·18. There is but little Corn offering, and it is in fair demand, with sales of yellow at $1, and 3000 bushels mixed and 1000 Western white to arrive, on private terms. Oats are dull, and rather unsettled; sales of Pennsylvania at 68@70c; the latter for very light, and Western at 52@56c. Cloverseed is scarce, and may be quoted at $7@7 50 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy is nominally held at $5·25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3 40 in Groceries and Provisions no change to notice in either price or demand.

Whisky is in limited request, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 25; Ohio is scarce, and held at $2 28@2 29.

Wilcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

GEORGE BYRON MORSE, CONFECTIONER, at No. 904 ARCH Street, having taken Mr. J. G. THAYER into company in his business, hereby informs his friends and the public that they have leased the tenement No. 902 ARCH Street, altered, repaired, fitted up, and connected the same with No. 904—thus making a roomy, convenient, and pleasant establishment—under the head of a first-class French Confectionery, and Ladies and Gentlemen's Refectory.

Here will be kept for sale, and served to order, all varieties of Cakes, Ice Creams, Ices, Jellies, Confections—Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, and all the various refreshments according to season.

Clergymen calling upon any of the Publication Rooms in Arch street—families on a visit to the city—ladies visiting Arch or Eighth streets for trade—in short, all ladies and gentlemen coming to the city, or belonging to it—whether at home or abroad—are respectfully invited to call. For here they may find a quiet and pleasant retreat, a kind reception, ready attention, together with earnest efforts on the part of the proprietors to give satisfaction to all. GEORGE BYRON MORSE.
J. G THAYER.
Philadelphia, July, 1866. 7 11 2t

CLAIMS TO MERIT
OF
"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."
1st—They promptly check Diarrhœa.
2d—They subdue Cramps and Pain in the Stomach.
3d—They correct effects of bad water.
4th—They are necessary to all Travellers.
5th—They are convenient as a Pocket Remedy.
6th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants, sedatives, and astringents, excelling in effectiveness any known remedy for similar purposes. [7 2 10t*4p]
Exclusive maker (covered by law), C. H. NEEDLES.
TWELFTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CARD.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE
Had Seven Horses insured in the
Great Eastern Horse Insurance Company,
No 108 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia,
And one of them died on the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and we gave notice at the Office at 9 A. M. on Monday morning, and at 2 P. M. of said day we received one hundred dollars the amount in full insured. We deem this statement simple justice to the Company.
HARDIN & THOMAS,
FORTY-FOURTH and WALNUT Streets,
7 12 4t5p West Philadelphia.

FOR CAPE MAY,
ON SATURDAY.
The new and swift steamer
"SAMUEL M. FELTON,"
Will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 A. M. Excursion tickets, good to return on Monday, $1 00, including carriage hire. 7 12 2t*

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and proved. [5 5 stuth3m*4p

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL Dry Goods Store, one or more experienced SALESLADIES. Engagement to commence between July 18th and September 1st. Address INDUSTRY, at this office. 7 12 2t*

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,

PREPARATORY TO ENLARGING,
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PREPARATORY TO ENLARGING,

Preparatory to greatly enlarging our Store, we will sell out our STOCK on hand at a heavy discount.

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GREATLY ENLARGING
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GREATLY ENLARGING

OUR STORE,
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OUR STORE,
OUR STORE,

WE WILL SELL OUT
WE WILL SELL OUT
WE WILL SELL OUT
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WE WILL SELL OUT

OUR STOCK ON HAND
OUR STOCK ON HAND
OUR STOCK ON HAND
OUR STOCK ON HAND
OUR STOCK ON HAND

AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

6 26 stuthsatrp]

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

LINEN SHEETS
FOR SINGLE BEDS.
Closing out a large lot at
VERY LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 12 3t Above Willow.

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
REDUCED TO CLOSING PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. Second Street,
7 12 3t Above Willow.

FRENCH ROBE CHINTZES,
REDUCED TO 31 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 12 3t Above Willow.

WIDE WHITE-GROUND CHINTZES,
REDUCED TO 31 CENTS.
Summer Dress Goods at Closing Prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 12 3t Above Willow.

GROCERIES.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,
Have taken the Store
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest
TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,
Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Only the best and purest goods sold.
TAKE NOTICE.
POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION
Of an article under any circumstances.
ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED
Without water, lard, or grease.
The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.
Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1·25.
The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.
The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.
The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.
Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.
THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
7 10 tuths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

NEW SMOKED SALMON.
JUST RECEIVED,
VERY FINE NEW SMOKED SALMON,
IN FINE ORDER.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6ip] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD
ALWAYS USE
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
Ask your grocer for it.
Wholesale Agent, WARD J CAFFEE,
7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

"GIVE WORK"
TO THE
Discharged Soldiers and Sailors,
WHO FOUGHT TO SUSTAIN THE UNION AGAINST REBELLION.
Call at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET,
Where hundreds of able-bodied men can be found who are anxious to obtain work as Laborers, Mechanics, Drivers, and other occupations.
ALL INFORMATION GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE.
JOHN W. WILSON,
7 11 4t Secretary Bureau of Employment.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m*p

[COMMUNICATION.]

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 — Dear Sir: — Please allow me space in your columns to say a few things in regard to the "Singular Case" which appeared in your local columns of to-day. I only wish to say that, in due time, I shall expose to the public one of the most infamous cases of "black mail" which ever startled any community. The woman referred to was a subject of charity, as were many other indigent females, during last winter, in connection with the charitable institution with which I am connected. After the severity of the winter passed away her frequent appeals for aid were denied, as ours was an institution for the benefit of poor children. Not long after this notes were addressed to me demanding moneys, and threatening injury to my character if the demand was not met. It has but recently appeared how this injury was to be inflicted. To numerous threatening notes I have paid no attention. No two of the notes were in the same handwriting, but all from the same source, and all demanding money—first beginning with two hundred dollars, and reaching up as high, finally, as two thousand dollars! All these were accompanied with threats of injury to my character.

Recently, a note was received stating that if I would pay $1000 it would "save me." Paying no attention to this, the next proceeding against me was that detailed in your columns of yesterday. The whole transaction is most infamous, and I only ask of the public the exercise of that charity which is due from man to man, until I make these things appear before the proper tribunal, before which I have chosen to appear rather than succumb to a villanous effort to extort money. Evidence is abundant, and attainable, which will enable me to establish my innocence of the base charges made by the perjured victim of a conspiracy most infamous.

In order that the Home for Little Wanderers may not suffer under these circumstances, I have tendered to the worthy Board my resignation of the office of Superintendent, and must gratefully acknowledge the sympathy shown me. I beg of the charitable public to rally to the continued support of the institution, whose interests lie near my heart, and which its friends will not allow to suffer

Respectfully, etc., W. D SIEGFRIED.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BOYS' CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The Semi-annual Commencement of the Boys' Central High School took place this morning at the Musical Fund Hall, which was crowded to its full capacity by an intelligent and fashionable audience, among which the fairer sex, as usual, held the greater sway. For a wonder, on a Commencement occasion, the morning was cool and pleasant, and the large audience were thus privileged to enjoy to the fullest extent the intellectual treat of the day.

The Central High School, although not ranking by name among the colleges of this country, is essentially an institution of a collegiate character, and has justly attained a high reputation, not only throughout this city, but the State and country. Being local in its organization, and all its students necessarily residents of the city, the people of Philadelphia are more interested in its success than in that of any other educational institution in our midst. For this reason the semi-annual Commencements are always looked forward to with a great deal of pride and anxiety on the part of its friends and patrons.

The Commencement held this morning was by no means unequal in point of interest or success to preceding ones. The young gentlemen who favored the audience with their views on the general topics of the day were, it is true, somewhat given to the sophomorical style of eloquence; but this is a characteristic of the youthful student's mind, which, after contact with the sharp corners and rough edges of the world soon wears off. Taken altogether, they were fully equal to the general run of orations on college occasions, and the style of the compositions and manner of delivery showed careful and anxious preparation on the part of the orators, and a conscientious criticism on the part of their instructors.

The first thing in the order of exercises was a performance of the inevitable brass band. A college commencement without martial music would, indeed, be a strange anomaly. But as it was the renowned Germania Orchestra that officiated on this occasion, it was a matter of no regret to the audience.

After prayer, by the Rev. William T. Eva, the introductory Address was delivered by Clifford P. McCalla, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar an Alumnus of the High School of several years standing. The topic of his discourse was the general aim and object of an education, which was enforced in a vivid manner by many apt references to the history of the past. His special references to the Central High School were greeted by the audience with hearty rounds of applause.

The Salutatory Address, the second honor of the day, was delivered by Mr. Worthington B. Thomas. As is customary, it was composed in Latin. Notwithstanding that it was thus unintelligible to the mass of the audience, they paid the utmost attention, and greeted the speaker heartily when he retired, as well as when he appeared.

The third honor, the Historical Address, was delivered by Mr. Curtis N. Harris, who gave a short and terse sketch of the foundation and history of liberty in our own country, closing with an apt poetical quotation. Mr. Harris' effort was very satisfactory to the audience, as was indicated by the continued cheers which followed him to his seat.

The Scientific Address, ranking fourth in the order of honors, was next in order, being delivered by Mr. John W. Millick. The substance of Mr. Millick's oration was regulated by its title, consisting of a general review of the course of scientific discovery. The noble part taken by this country in the onward march of science was forcibly noticed, and gained for the speaker the approbation of his hearers.

The first oration, which had no special designation of honor, was then delivered by Mr. John B. Collahan Jr., his subject being "Oratory." After noticing the importance and effect of this noble art, Mr. Collahan proceeded to sketch the history of oratory, and the most notable possessors of it in ancient and modern times. Although the Faculty of the High School had not designated Mr. Collahan as one of the "honor men," his oration was not unequal to those which had preceded him.

The audience was then treated to an oration in German by Mr. Samuel N. Levi, his subject being "Education." Although but few could appreciate his words and sentiments, every one was pleased with his thorough earnestness, and rewarded him accordingly.

An oration on "Genius" was then delivered by Mr. James M. West. Mr. West reviewed the career of those who have been favored with this "unborn gift" in all the branches of art, science, government, and war; following it up with an enumeration of the possible achievements of those who are to follow them. Applause and bouquets greeted him, as all the rest, at the close.

The Honorary Address, the first honor in point of scholarship, had been awarded to Sylvester E. Megargee, who delivered an oration on the impassioned dreams of youth. The glories of the conqueror, the charms of luxury, the joys of love were set forth as they appear in the vague future to the dreamer, and then the warning of their emptiness was given him. Mr. Megargee, who attracted considerable attention by reason of his standing at the head of his class as a scholar, is a nervous and forcible speaker. His effort to-day well merited the continued applause which it received.

The conferring of degrees was next in order, Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of School Controllers, officiating.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, being graduates of the four years' course of not less than five years standing:—

Frank S. Baker, David Evans, William H James, Joseph L McFarland, William H. Paul, Maximilian Schmitt, Edward R. Worrell, Benjamin F. Napheys, and John L. Devereux. Total, 9.

The following are those who were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having completed the four years' course, with their rank and graduating averages:—

1. Sylvester E. Megargee, Graduating Average 97 93; 2. Worthington B. Thomas, 97 86; 3. Curtis N. Harris, 96 73; 4. John W. Millick, 96 43; 5. Walter H. Hays, 94 73; 6. John B. Collahan, Jr., 93 84; 7. Charles P. Ring 91 20; 8. Charles G. Darrach, 91 08; 9. Charles C. Taylor, 88 98; 10. Charles A. McDonnell, 87 90; 11. Samuel N Levi, 87 78; 12. Alfred M. H. Heraness, 86 80; 13 James M. West, 86 60. Total 13.

Those who received certificates of having completed partial courses, with their averages, are as follows:—

For Three Years.—George B. Ostheimer, average 88 90. For Two-and-a-Half Years.—Henry A. White, 80 1.

For Two Years.—S. Howard Hoop, 84 4; John M. Frailey, 84 3; Charles Jackson, 82 51; Joseph R. Evans, 80 4; Pemberton H. West, 76 8; Frederick T. Webb, 70 3; William E. Burk, 69 0; Joseph Gwynn, 67 4. Total 10.

In our Fourth edition yesterday, we gave a complete list of those who were designated as "distinguished" and "meritorious."

The exercises were closed by the Valedictory Address, delivered by Mr. Alfred M. H. Herkness.

His oration is awarded by the Faculty with special reference to oratorical qualifications, and without regard to scholarship.

Mr. Herkness was therefore to be considered the most eloquent member of his class. He certainly exhibited more maturity and cultivation than most of the orators of the day.

Addressing himself first of all to the Board of Control, he turned next to the Faculty, and then to the graduating class, reviewing the connection they had enjoyed so long with each other, and bidding all good-by.

The occasion was indeed an impressive one, and Mr. Herkness did it full justice. He had scarcely retired to his seat, amid a shower of bouquets and brief rounds of applause, when some one in the audience called on Professor Maguire for a speech. As he continued shouting "Maguire," the audience was thrown into a tumult, mistaking the words for those of "Fire! fire!" Ladies made an instant rush for the door, and gentlemen, more anxious to know the direction in which the danger lay, quickly mounted the seats looking eagerly here and there to catch a glimpse of the dread devouring element. In the meantime, the band had commenced upon their farewell effusion, and for a moment everything looked as though a "scene" was about to be enacted. But fortunately the mistake was soon discovered. The audience, however, having made a fair start for the door, still struggled on, deaf for the time to the attractive uproar of the Germania. The hall was cleared in quick time, no one thinking of, much less stopping to listen to, the customary benediction.

GREAT RIOT AMONG FIREMEN—SEVERAL PERSONS SHOT—AN EXCITING SCENE.—During the past week or ten days there appears to have been a disposition on the part of the runners and members of some of the fire companies to create an outbreak, and during that time quite a number of serious results have flowed from this course of conduct.

Another disturbance took place last evening soon after the fire in North Second street.

It appears that the Shiffler, Niagara, Franklin, and Weccacoe Fire Companies were returning from the fire, when a fight took place at Second and Monroe streets between some men who were standing on the corner of these streets, during which bricks were thrown by some of the members and adherents of the Niagara Hose.

There were no equipped people belonging to the Shiffler or Weccacoe in the fight, the only equipped members being those of the Niagara and Franklin.

During the melee, members of the Niagara Hose Company, equipped, came from the direction of the hose house and fired guns down Monroe street, the firing of which took effect in the person of a child standing in its father's door, in Second, above Sheetz street; also, on the person of John W. Callahan, a citizen, who was shot in the eye; also, a number of the members of the Franklin Engine Company were shot in different parts of the body, none of which were serious.

There were no arrests made on account of the confusion which ensued. The scene at one time was quite alarming, and brought forcibly to the mind the scenes which were presented during the Movamensing riots, when our city became the byword and reproach of our own as well as residents of other places. Chief Lyle has taken the matter in hand, and will see that the guilty parties are brought to justice and a just punishment meted out to them.

The Presidents of the companies reported to have been implicated in the disturbance, were summoned before Chief Lyle this morning, when an investigation took place, resulting in the exhoneration of all the companies named, except the Niagara Hose, who refused to be represented.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—About eight o'clock last evening Michael Maginnis, living at Third and Queen streets, while driving along Federal street, near Tenth, in company with a friend named Beatty, met with a serious accident, his friend also sharing a similar fate.

It appears that a bolt which holds the carriage-tongue came out, striking one of the horses which Mr. Maginnis was driving. The animal immediately started off at a rapid rate, and ran as far as Ninth and Federal streets, where he came in contact with a tree-box, striking one of his legs so violently that it was broken by the blow. The carriage was dashed to pieces, and the two gentlemen named were thrown out and had their ankles fractured. They were subsequently removed to their residences, where the fractured limbs were reset. The horse was valued at a thousand dollars, and was highly prized by the owners.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—John Wray and another man, whose name is not known, went into a furniture store at Second and Willow streets yesterday afternoon, and commenced pricing the different articles of furniture. While the friend of Wray was engaged in conversation with the keeper of the store, Wray went out, and coming in through a back door, commenced operations on the desk of the proprietor. While thus engaged he was seen by Officer Houck, who immediately stepped in and took the accused into custody. During the excitement created by the arrest, the accomplice of Wray made good his escape. Wray was then taken before Alderman Toland, and held to answer for the offense.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Isabella Williams was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Wilson, in Spafford street, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. On visiting the premises the officer found five or six females, who were charged with being disorderly and behaving in an unbecoming manner. The whole party were taken before Alderman Tittermary and held to answer for the offense.

ARREST OF VAGRANTS.—The officers in the lower sections of the city, whose duty it is to guard peaceable citizens living in the neighborhood of Bedford, Baker, and Spafford streets, made one hundred and fifty arrests of vagrants during yesterday afternoon and this morning. They were all taken to the Alderman's office and committed under the Vagrant act.

INSTANTLY KILLED.—John Robinson, aged nine years, fell off a horse he was riding last evening on Lancaster avenue, above Fortieth street. He resided on Bridge street, above Thirty-ninth. He was removed to his residence, and the Coroner notified of the fact.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—Mayor McMichael has received the following additional contributions for the Portland sufferers:—C. C., $5; M. P. H., $5; F. L., $5; J. L., $20; H. L. Hodge, $25; James Alcorn $5; Stokes, Caldwell & Co., $25; H. P. Mellon, Myer & Co., $100.

PRESS CLUB.—A special meeting of the Press Club, to take action on the death of John Mason Grier, will be held this afternoon at four o'clock.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire took place last evening at No. 502 Brook street, destroying a bed before it was extinguished. Loss trifling.

A GOLDEN CROWN was wont to be awarded by the Romans to him who saved the life of a Roman citizen. What reward is fitting for a man who saves the lives of not one, but of hundreds and thousands of American citizens? Yet this is done daily and hourly by Dr. T. W. MARSDEN, in the use of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which are rapidly superseding every other preparation for the special disease for which they are designed. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

LATEST FROM THE FORTUNE-TELLERS.—

Mrs. Dubster—Well, cook, what picture's that you're viewing so suspiciously?

Cook—Why, ma'am, there's an extra-ornary fortune-teller that promises to send any young lady a pictur' of her futur' husband for fifty cents. So I sent the money and got *this*; and I was just wonderin' who it is that it looks so much like

Mrs. Dubster—Why, law-s! that's Mr. Dubster himself! He got some cartes de visite taken last week, and this is one of the spoiled ones.

Cook—'Pon my word, that's just who it is! Well, as Mr. Dubster says, there seems to be cheatin' an' deceivin' most everywhere, except at the great oig clothing place, Tower Hall.

Linen Dusters.

Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.

All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply, at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, especially in its early stages, is a disease quite amenable to medicinal treatment. In almost every case *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE* will check the disease at this period; it should always be given at the very first appearance of the premonitory symptoms. Even when the disease has been suffered to reach the advanced stage of collapse, it is by no means hopeless, and this Cholera Cure will cure it then, if anything can. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD is the prime cause of many very troublesome complaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Scurvy, and Goitre are but a few of the many disorders arising from the depraved condition of the vital fluid. For diseases of this class JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a reliable curative; by entering into the circulation it thoroughly purifies the blood, and removes any morbid tendency to disease which may exist in the system; it, at the same time, sustains the strength of the patient, and imparts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be satisfied of its efficacy, read the testimony of those who have been radically cured by it, given at length in Jayne's Almanac. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.—This great preparation should be in the hands of every family. For indigestion, nausea, heartburn, sick headache, cholera morbus, flatulency, and all other ailments requiring warming stimulant, Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger is unrivaled. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. Ask for Lyon's, and take no other.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.

Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

A SHORT STORY, BUT INTERESTING.—No genuine European extract for the handkerchief could be afforded here, under the present tariff, at less than twice the cost of Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," a more delicious, permanent, and healthful perfume than any one of them.—*Portsmouth Chronicle.*

RHEUMATISM.—I have unsuccessfully tried everything, is the common cry of thousands, who will never get well until they use the only reliable positive cure ever discovered—Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. Cure warranted or money returned. Prepared at No. 29 S. Fourth street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Note the fact, and don't fail to have your photograph taken when desired at Reimer's gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Truthful pictures of pleasing styles finely executed.

SUMMER COOLERS.—No gentleman's house complete without one. We mean the linen suits sold at Charles Stokes and Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 36 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GEDDINGS—GETTY.—At the New York Hotel, July 5, 1866, by the Rev. Dr Preston, W. H. GEDDINGS, M. D., to Miss ADELE L., eldest daughter of Archibald Getty, Esq., all of Charleston, S. C.

SHORT—EVANS.—On July 23, 1865, at Southampton, Long Island, by Rev. Henry Hoever, D. D., Mr. ARTHUR SHORT, of New York city, to Miss SUSAN L., eldest daughter of Charles and Adeline Evans, of Nicetown, Pa.

DIED.

BUMM.—On the 9th instant, of typhoid fever, PAULINE OLIVER, daughter of Henry and Caroline Bumm, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1314 Beach street, Kensington, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. §

FRANKENFIELD.—On the 10th instant, DELAPLAINE S., son of Samuel P. and Rachel A. Frankenfield, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, Fifty-third and Vine streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Blockley Baptist Church.

GRIER.—On the evening of July 11, JOHN MASON GRIER, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of the Press Club, are requested to attend the funeral services, at No. 919 Market street, on Friday afternoon, July 13, at 5 o'clock. §§

RUBINCAM.—On the 12th instant, SUSANNA, wife of Joseph Rubincam, deceased.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SHERBORNE.—On the 11th instant, PHEBE wife of Thomas P. Sherborne, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1235 Coates street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WATTLES.—On the 9th instant, GEORGE R. WATTLES, son of the late Andrew and Mary Wattles, aged 16 years.

YARNALL.—On the 9th instant, EDGAR YARNALL, son of Hibberd and Mary A. R. Yarnall, in the 2d year of his age.

FOR CORN OYSTERS, CORN FRITTERS, or other preparations of green corn, or for those who cannot masticate their boiled corn, Patent Corn Graters will be found to remove all the nutritious portions from the indigestible hull. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR MARKING NAMES ON CLOTHING, we furnish to order small Stencil Plates, with Brush and Ink. Also, brands for marking Tools, and sets of Steel Alphabet and Figure Punches, at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHILDREN PLAYING ON THE SEA BEACH or in the country, will find frequent use for miniature Spades, Hoes, etc., in the construction of little sand forts, tiny canals, mud puddings, sand pies, clay shortcakes, and other earthly manufactures and constructions to which juvenile depravity inclines. Those who do not think a little dirt out of place in rural recreation can find a variety of these tools in our stock.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

REMOVAL.

THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.

IS REMOVED TO

No. 112 South FOURTH Street.

7 11 12trp FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 422 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 3 8§

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

POSTPONEMENT.

UNION NATIONAL GIFT

CONCERT!

TO BE GIVEN AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

CHICAGO,

AUGUST 30, 1866.

The Drawing will Positively Take Place at the Above Date.

Persons contemplating purchasing Tickets in any of the many enterprises of the kind, will do well to examine the following:—

$50,000 IN REAL ESTATE!

Comprising 206 Lots, pleasantly situated in the city.

$30,000 in Greenbacks!

5 $10,000 PRIZES.
10 5,000 PRIZES.
5 2,000 PRIZES.
THREE LARGE FARMS VALUED AT $22,200.
50 PIANOS, $800 EACH.
200 SEWING MACHINES, EACH $100.
1000 SILK DRESS PATTERNS, EACH $65.
98 725 OTHER PRIZES.

ALL FOR $1·00 EACH.

For further particulars send for Circular.

BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,

No. 100 MADISON Street,

P. O. Drawer 5927. Chicago, Illinois.

The proprietors will donate to the Home of the Friendless, Chicago, $2000. There will be $3000 reserved from the person receiving the $50 000 Gift, which will be donated to the poor through the Young Men's Christian Association, and from the person receiving the $30,000 Gift will be reserved $2500, which will be donated to the Soldiers' Home, Chicago; and also from the persons receiving the $10,000 Gifts in Greenbacks will be reserved $500, making $2500, which will be donated to the different Orphan Asylums in the city of Chicago.

A perfect title will be given to all of the above Real Estate. 1t

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief perseverence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HELLYER, Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N SECOND St.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at	8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at	10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*	at	12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2 30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*	at	9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at	10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at	11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express*	at	12·40 A. M
Philadelphia Express†	at	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8 20 "
Columbia Train	at	9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at	1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4 10 "
Day Express	at	5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at	7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7 00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 8 50 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4 o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 6 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent, No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Merchants' National Bank Swindle.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH]

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Another startling development has just come to light in connection with the Merchants' National Bank swindle. Leonard Hayck, President of that bank, was Treasurer of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company, and in that position was party to a fraudulent issue of the stock of that company of more than three hundred thousand dollars. The certificates were hypothecated for the benefit of Bayne & Co., of Baltimore, and one house in New York is said to hold one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of them, on which they advanced one thousand dollars.

It is believed that Assistant Postmaster-General Randall will succeed Mr. Denison as Postmaster-General.

Resignation of Attorney-General Speed.

It is rumored here this afternoon that Attorney-General James Speed has tendered his resignation. It is also said that Harlan and Stanton will resign next week.

Mr. Raymond is splitting hairs with the President, and will not support him any longer. It is said that Reverdy Johnson is a prominent candidate for Cabinet honors.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Senate.

After the transaction of some local business the tariff bill came from the House.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) moved to refer it to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) moved to amend the motion by adding "with instructions to report on the third Monday in December.

A discussion arose on the motion.

Messrs. Grimes (Iowa), and Henderson (Mo.) advocated the postponement.

Mr. Fessenden said the bill, as it came from the House, would require revision and alteration in its most important points.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) spoke against the bill as being full of mistakes and errors, which many of those who voted for it did not see at the time.

House of Representatives.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, when the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations in regard to the amendments were agreed to, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

The question in reference to the printing of the majority and minority reports of the Reconstruction Committee made yesterday by Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) came up as the regular order.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said he understood the matter was susceptible of a simple explanation, and if the motion to refer to a Select Committee were withdrawn, the chairman of the Committee on Printing would explain the matter satisfactorily.

Burning of a Vessel at Sea.

BOSTON, July 12.—The brig *Rodman Pratt*, from Baltimore for Falmouth, England, with 2000 bbls. of petroleum, was destroyed by fire on the 8th inst., in latitude 40, longitude 70. On discovering the fire, the main-hatch was removed, when the flames burst out, the whole cargo appearing to be on fire. So rapidly did the flames extend that the crew barely escaped in a boat, saving nothing but what they stood in. They were without food or drink for two days, when they were picked up, and arrived at New Bedford yesterday.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cotton is firm; sales of 250 bales at 35½@38c. The *Persia's* news is encouraging, the actual stock in Liverpool being 60 000 bales less than the estimate, which was 20.000 bales of American. The actual stock was 58.000 bales, of which 424,000 is American. Flour dull; sales of 5000 bbls. State Flour unchanged; Ohio, $8 70@13 75; Southern unchanged, but heavy; sales of 330 bbls.; Canadian drooping; sales of 200 bbls. at at $9@13 75. Wheat dull. Corn declining; sales of 46,000 bush. at 86@87c. Beef quiet. Pork steady at $31·75@31 87½. Lard and Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 96¾; Cumberland preferred, 46¼; Illinois Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 99; Reading, 107⅜; Hudson River, 114¼; Canton Company, 51; Erie, 74½; Galena and Chicago, 84¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 52; United States Coupons, 1881, 109½; do. 1862, 107; do. 1864 105⅛; do 1865, 105¼; 10-40s at 98⅛; Treasury 7·30s, 108⅜; Gold, 151⅛.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Another Victim of the Disease.

It was reported this morning that a genuine case of cholera took place in this city this morning. The person who was the subject of this dreadful disease was named John Cox, who resided at Seventeenth and Sansom streets. The victim of this disease came from New York yesterday afternoon, where he had been spending a few days, and after refreshing himself, went to Broad street to witness the fireworks.

He returned home, and after retiring to bed was seized with spasms, swelling up and becoming much distorted in all his features. Death put an end to his intense sufferings about 12 o'clock at night, when his remains turned black, giving evidence of the genuineness of the disease. A number of physicians visited the house this morning for the purpose of viewing the corpse. Much excitement prevailed in the neighborhood in consequence of the terrible manner in which the deceased came to his end.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—Commonwealth vs Bernard H Hulsoman, et. al. Before reported. This case was begun last Tuesday afternoon, occupied the whole of yesterday's session, and was resumed to-day. Long and elaborate speeches were made on both sides. His Honor the Judge gave the jury a long and wise instruction. Jury out.

Paul B. Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of wine and other liquors, to the value of four hundred and fifty dollars, the property of Thomas Taylor.

George Raymond was charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. It was alleged that he professed to be the owner of certain property on South and Lombard streets, stating that it was free of all incumbrance, thus obtaining goods from Thomas B. Martin to the amount of one thousand and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents. On trial.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD			
$900 Phil 6s, new	96¼	$100 C & A 6s	89
$2000 do	97	100 sh St Nich Coal	2·81
$8000 Leh Nav 6s 84s	86¾	14 sh Ches & Walnut	68
$10000 U S 6-20s 64	106¼		

RUSSIAN NAPHTHA.—An important trade in mineral naphtha is springing up in the south of Russia. On an estate near Temrioux some borings have been lately made, and from one of them, about two and three-quarter inches in diameter, seventy-three thousand litres flow daily.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE.

The prochivity for hero-worship cannot be made a reproach to the American people, not because it is not true of them, but because it is inherent in human nature. Probably the disposition arises from something other than a perversion of reverence to God. Indeed, hero-worship is itself perverted by that class who impiously affect a privity with the awful counsels of heaven. It is, perhaps, a mode of pride, in which we assimilate towards an exalted fellowship by admiring the object, and redouble the gratification by magnifying him. In so high-minded a people, we might expect, upon this theory, an inordinate hero-worship in our country. And so, indeed, it is. But no one could ever become a popular idol here without oratory—his own or that of his adherents. To make speeches, therefore, is the American road to honors. If a young man is conscious of talents which justify exalted aspirations, he has no resource but to turn to making speeches. But he must have themes and occasions. Where is he to get them?

It was the sovereignty once imputed to rulers, but now recognized in the people, that gave government its pre-eminent dignity. But the popular notion of its sovereign supremacy, with the corresponding habit of attaching undue importance to it, survive their cause, and demand of an orator that he shall discuss state business. Now, how is he to do it if no urgent, vital, and important issue has been evolved for determination, by the normal operation of the governmental establishment in connection with events? He must give up his hopes of honors from the people, or else cheat them out of them. He therefore exaggarates some inconsiderable issue, or more likely, and still more mischievously, he lays down some dogma far in advance of events; extols it as a cardinal principle, and exercises his ingenuity and his eloquence in showing the alarming imminence of some disastrous infringement of it. This an individual of tolerable scrupulosity might consent to do. But there is seldom occasion for aspirants to contrive and execute these impostures for themselves. The air is thick with them, ready made, by nobody in particular, but by all, somewhat unconsciously. That class of our citizens who take interest in politics (who are, after all, a minority, and not the better one, at that) are, consequently, always preoccupied with these groundless and morbid anxieties. Their general mind, of which each is a spectator, is like the screen, which to the outside observer presents the shadow of some hideous and gigantic creature, while to the operators of the magic lantern the terrific apparition dwindles to a petty insect, ingeniously disposed for the purposes of the illusion.

We should thus expect to find the powerful and aspiring spirits of the land seeking state dignities through such discussions and antagonisms as should give occasion for the employment and display of their talents, and that, as the ordinary course of events would furnish nothing to justify popular attention, the most important business of politicians would be the invention of artificial public exigencies, and the prosecution of partisan subterfuges. Let the reader consider. Are these corollaries rash? Is it not so? And yet, in such an atmosphere—reeking with the very brimstone of duplicity—is it not astonishing that in our public characters the moral constitution of men should still survive?

Thaddeus Stevens is the ablest parliamentary politician of our day. The fertility of some minds may be in ideas, but that of his is in expedients. Some may be profound in what they think, but Thaddeus Stevens is powerful in what he does. Some may be original, but he is efficient. The basis of this extraordinary public character is in the unequalled verity of his habitual apprehension of the "political world." He takes it, in whole or in part, at all times, at just what it is. He is the most comprehensive master of that sort of moral meteorology in which the mutations and incidents of political affairs serve as the phenomena. The "political world" and the general world, more or less contounded by others, are to him as exclusive of each other as are truth and falsehood. The system of relations which is called "political life" is a system of subterfuges. But it is a system, nevertheless, with the moral necessity of consistency. The system is but a complex falsehood, but to be consistent with it is to be true to it. Whether a man, endowed with matchless and indomitable fidelity as an original law of his character, should or should not employ the principle in operating, consistently with its structure, a moral machine of falsehood, is a question. But those who believe that the debasing bondage of American politics can be broken only by detaching the system from moral truth, must confess the value of that isolation of politics from morals which is necessitated by enforcing the integrity of its own system. "To hell with your conscience!" said Stevens, with contempt, to a politicaster who was willing to constrain his virgin moral sense to the brothel of political intrigue, and yet afraid to proceed in the undertaking after effecting the abduction. The great partisan had left his at home. Save in this place, all the world was its field. It was to be conserved. The burst of contemptuous exasperation, so coarsely expressed, might have been rendered thus:—"My friend, the first business of a conscience is to make one faithful. In the natural world you must be faithful to truth, because that is the law of organism. In the political world you are, of course, still to be faithful; but here you are to be faithful to falsehood, because falsehood is the law of organism. If you cannot be faithful to an organism of falsehood, you are yourself false in coming into it. Politics is an imposture, and you and I know it. You insult my conscience by pretending not to know it."

In personal appearance, few men have ever worn, in a body, a more perfect symbol of the soul, than does the Leader of the House. Tall, with a slight bend in his figure, his presence conveys the notion of a dignity of stature in indefinite reserve. His large hand, with a look of its own, is ever undergoing some slow change of ungraceful but earnest motion, as if it, too, could think, and collate, and remember. His abundant and dark hair, heaped up in curly profusion, is as changeless as a wooden wig, giving extraordinary effect to the mobility of his features, and his uncommonly high head. His nose is remarkably long, containing three distinct variations of profile which, when marked in so protracted an organ, looks like attempts to shorten itself. His chin is broad and bold, his brows strikingly advancing and cavernous, and his mouth wide, deeply marked, and grim. His eye is a feature that must be seen to be conceived of; it can thrill to the subtlest fibrils the soul that looks into it, yet it does not gleam; it can dominate, awe, and confound, yet it cannot be said to have fire; it can be seen across the vast hall from the galleries of the opposite side, when animated in debate, yet it is not large; in conference, it is cold; in courtesy, it is averted; if suspicious, its scrutiny demolishes duplicity; under excitement it darkens; in scorn, it seems to shoot Minie balls—to rive, to blast, to poison, to consume. His complexion is a uniform, melancholy sallow. His customary attitude, as he sits in the House, is one expressive of occupation, even when not specifically engaged; his spine, up to his loins, is erect; from thence to his head, it bends regularly forward, his arms being extended somewhat awkwardly on the sides of his chair or his desk, while his knees protrude in opposite directions, and his look is downcast and sad. His appearance rarely gives token of attention to what is passing, though the constant pottering motion of his prone hands, and the expression of his attitude, contravene all idea of abstraction, and, indeed, the common marks of reflection. The universal type of firmness in the expression of a countenance is resolvable into *competent effort*. But of all human beings, he alone seems never to strengthen himself by a specific draft on his resources. His loins are never girded up. When he rises to speak, the preparatory interval is without the usual appearance of collecting and marshalling the thoughts, which the great with reason, and the small with affectation, seldom omit.

In his exordium, the *art* of his oratory is displayed. With the simplicity of a plain man, in a loud, desultory, but not declamatory voice, he engages attention by a half soliloquy, in which, with a sort of grandfatherly grumbling about some trivial matter in ludicrous contrast with public business, he sharpens every hearer's sense of the grotesque, awakening in all that indescribable mixture of freedom with deference, which we feel towards one who seems to combine in one expression of manner a confiding openness with a quaint indifference or arrogance. His speech, at this stage, is monotonous, and sometimes incoherent, and always with a tone of muffled good-will, and a total absence of all trace of scorn. The hue of this drollery is of the most harmless and contagious kind, making himself, rather than others, the object of the general tider, and its tact is perfected by his seeming to aim ineffectively elsewhere. During this time, he is looking about his immediate place, as if hunting mislaid notes, or a dropped handkerchief, with the dull solicitude of dotage. The House, meantime, are cracking furtive jokes at his expense, while here and there a page, with cautious but significant mimicry, is "taking off Old Thad," an impertinence which the boldest of the brats would not dare indulge towards any other member. Every face wears a smile, everybody is in good humor with the odd and interesting character on the floor, and especially with himself; and the House, careless of the public and of the stern strife of party debate, giggles like a pic-nic.

Then, rising erect, the Leader lifts his long right arm with a wide sweep, the elbow in advance of the hand; contracts his seething brows, throws up and back his towering head, and with a sudden, straight thrust of his long yellow finger, followed by the whole outstretch of his arm, he sends forth, in a thundering tone, the iron bolt of his argument. It stuns the ablest intellects and startles the coolest tempers in earshot. The succeeding postulates are but repetitions of this, driving each other forth in a quick succession that breaks down all adverse analysis. With endless diversity of association—with the ludicrous, with the cowardly, with the faithless, with the disgusting—he shows the same arrow, winged and barbed at every flight with new analogies to impel and new words to wound. "One thing is everything if it is stronger than any other thing," said he, sententiously, to a young expositor of *De Jure Belli* in support of confiscation. He cannot be said to debate. With him it is but assault. The ratiocination of the philosopher, starting on the plane of the political horizon, would, as was formerly the case when kings were sovereign, run into senseless and chimerical dogmatism, or would now, in the intelligence of the age, immediately destroy its own foundations and resolve all "politics" into fraud. Our statesmen, nevertheless, affect the instrumentalities of rational logic, and frequently support their empty propositions by an imposing structure of intellectual combinations that serve, in proportion to their logical consistency, to betray their own minds into the same obscurity of moral distinctions to which the partisan is obliged to bring the people; as the elder Booth would play "Richard" with such perfection that he would be deceived by his own simulation into attempting a real tragedy on the boards of the play-house. But Thaddeus Stevens is not a demonstrator. He is not what is customarily called a thinker. He is, pre-eminently, an agent. Not that in this boldest and coarsest of the great managers of our Congress there is not the meeting, with its opposite, of a mysticism so subtle as to be the fittest extreme to exemplify the proverb. But it is the mysticism of instinct—that unconscious but unerring philosophy which goes by the name of shrewdness. He in whom it is but a rudiment and a curiosity may cast it into speech, body it forth as a system, and expound it in a book. But he in whom it is the plane of the mind, over which walk his thoughts, and on which are built his experiences, is as incapable of analyzing or as unwilling to explore it as the planter of a cornfield is to undermine his soil with the curious investigations of geology. The "political world" is not a geography for surveying, but a machine for working; not a spectacle to be contemplated, but an apparatus to be operated. It has its principles, its laws, its dependence of parts, all beginning and ending in the machine itself. To work it, it must be treated as *sui generis*, and abstracted from the general world. To effect the latter, is the only purely intellectual labor involved in the management. He that never forgets the peculiar laws of the constitution or partisanship, while in the midst of its excitements, will predicate his action upon *them*, regardless of persons. This is difficult to do; but it has been done. By no man has it ever been better done than by Thaddeus Stevens. What are the peculiar endowments requisite for such an astonishing mastery over the unwilling minds of other powerful men?

1. A will of inherent and uncommon might. Mr. Clay had such a will. Added to it, he had a power of persuasion and personal attraction which it has become settled by the world was unequalled by any political leader of ancient or modern history. But these were not all. He was gifted with love more miraculous than wisdom, or strength, or eloquence. The chivalrous adversary who openly defied him, secretly longed to reciprocate affection with him. The friend who adhered to him was intolerant of any question of following him. More than half the House were classed with those who would rather do wrong than estrang themselves from Henry Clay. But never had that marvellous man the power in the House of Representatives which is daily wielded by the most unpopular man on the floor. Said a New England member of the House, of much longer Congressional experience than Mr. Stevens, "My dear sir, we have talked over this amendment, and all say they can't go it." "Tell them," coolly answered the despotic leader, "that they *must* go it." "Well, for my part, I *won't* go it," was the refractory response. "*You shall!*" was the rejoinder, with the cold audacity of a Roman conspirator, coupled with the mysterious reticence of a Hebrew prophet. The former challenged and the latter subdued the pride of the insubordinate conirere.

2. A perfect indifference to praise or blame, *i. e.*, applause or censure, as such. The effect of this quality is to give to favor or rebuke, from one who has it, all the moral weight of perfect disinterestedness. Who believes he could flatter Thaddeus Stevens? Or who supposes that he could be made to blush with mortification? We have described his person and mien. What could better express the sentiment of perfect independence? There is not the smallest exhibition of anxiety lest he be taken below his estimate. Proud, aggressive men put on a look like that of Mr. Benton. "Sir," they seem to say, "thus lofty I hold myself. Degrade me if you dare!" Proud, but sensitive men, as, for example, Mr. Calhoun, aim to hit the delicate demarcation between the respect and the forbearance of others, as if saying, "I beg you, generously give me deference, since, if withheld, I must demand it." But here is one too proud to consider such a question. He seems to say, "I am just what I am, and do not care whether you know it or not," or rather, more accurately, he seems to say, as he certainly does think, nothing at all about it. When, therefore, some tribute of praise has just been paid him, and there follows a favor from him, nobody in the House supposes the latter to have depended on the former, or where such a relation does exist, nobody questions a moment that the reciprocity, on the part of Mr. Stevens, is simulated for the sake of the cause.

But this indifference serves a still more important end. What would be disgusting churlishness from another becomes in him but a privileged bluntness. Men who confess the universal obligation to be inoffensive are obliged, in politics, to multiply subterfuges in order to reconcile courtesy with reticence. No person who has ever seen much of this singular man would dream of holding him to a sensibility for the good opinion of others. In vulgar phrase he is "counted out" in that regard; and where there is no distinction of persons, there is no offense to individuals. He never has occasion to lie. His motives, in their quality, are open as noonday, and are trusted by friend and foe alike with something of the reliance which we have upon a natural principle. But his motives, in their concrete relations to the circumstances of the occasion, are as secret as silence and darkness; as we may know that the motive of our physician is to cure us, though he may conceal from us his therapeutic agents,

The grim intolerance with which Mr. Stevens upholds a principle, reckless of all incidental consequences to public measures or men, is undoubtedly a mere phase of that stern "integrity" elsewhere dwelt upon, for it is certain that it has no analogue in his merely personal relations. A signal example is familiar among Washington gossips. When Beall, the chief conspirator for the burning of the Northern cities, was about to be executed, extraordinary efforts were made to induce some clemency. But it was the prevalent opinion, that unless a swift example was made, only more offenders would have to perish, to say nothing of the question of justice. At almost the last hour it was suggested that a respite could be procured if Thaddeus Stevens could be got to ask it. No person in the United States would have been popularly believed to be more accessible to such an appeal for such a culprit. The attempt was devolved upon an aged friend of Mr. Stevens, widely differing from him in politics. Mr. Stevens without hesitation declared his readiness to sign any paper, however strongly drawn, by a friend whom he designated, well known for the fervor of his feelings and the eloquence of his appeals. The letter was drawn with extraordinary warmth. Mr. Stevens signed it with great feeling, and it was carried to Mr. Lincoln. Yet, strange to say, the moving tenderness of the sternest of men left unshaken the resolve of the most amiable of men. Beall was executed forthwith.

3. Principle.—Call it the principle of expediency, the principle of consistency, or moral principle—the quality we are getting at is an integrity of action in furtherance of an end. It is ridiculous to speak of a good-hearted, impulsive, irregular, but inoffensive man, as a man of "integrity." He may be a man of truth, a man of generosity, a man of purity, but if he acts according to the preponderance of impressions, his "integrity" depends on that of external circumstances, and consequently is anything good but integrity. The term "principle," "rule," or "system" may be substituted, and the proposition is the same. On the other hand,

"Devil with devil damned
Firm concord holds."

There may be integrity or principle in the actions of bad men just as likely as in those of good men. The affectation of society has for generations rendered these simple distinctions obscure, by dropping the prefix "good," or an equivalent qualification, to the word "principle" or "integrity," and other kindred words. In truth, *integrity* is the mere uniformity or continuity of character in action, and is as destitute of ethical quality as memory or constructive genius, and is as distinctly a separate trait of personal constitution. And as such, the same trait usually goes under the name of steadfastness, trueness, fidelity—qualities eminently requisite in spies, detectives, and other practitioners of professional treachery. The incentive of Paul in "fighting the good fight," and that of a vile detective in faithfully compassing the betrayal of a confiding offender, differ with all the shocking contrast which suggests the comparison. But the mere quality of fidelity was identical in both.

This quality attains an ascendancy in the object of our rude analysis never surpassed by any man. It seems so natural to him to conform to a principle that we may hazard the strong expression that nothing which he says or does, considerable enough to be consciously voluntary, is without relation to a principle. Of all the words, and deeds, and looks, and motions, in public, of this powerful man, not one is lost. The casual emanations from the mind and will of other men are like the seed of the thistle, that floats hither and thither on the idle breeze, or lodges on adventitious objects, with here and there one that reaches the ground, and takes root. But from him, every outgo, be it never so small, is lodged, like the tags of the burdock, on the body of something passing that is sure to plant it in due season where it is intended to grow. If we consider the extraordinary resources of his energy, and superadd this consideration of strange economy of them, we may conceive the weight of an effort made in earnest by him.

But there is a mightier result. The consistency of a man of principle becomes a landmark for others. The principle may be theirs, or opposite to theirs. It may be a good one or a bad one. But whatever it is, if a man is known to be faithful to it, others, intrinsically less stable, necessarily reckon their course by his. He becomes an equator, whereby they calculate even the deflections of their own. From the nature of things, animadversion and opposition vastly augment this moral influence, because they are a continual assertion of it. "They know where to find him,"—*i. e.*, in given circumstances—because they know his principle. But the circumstances must be given, *i. e.*, safely assumed, otherwise they are swallowed up.

"I care nothing about who votes in Washington City," said Mr. Stevens colloquially, over on the Democratic side of the House, when the bill granting suffrage to the negroes of the District of Columbia had been reported from the Committee, and was earnestly desired by the radicals to pass, for ulterior effect, while conservative Republicans were exceedingly averse to acting upon it, and the Democrats were thus in a situation to easily stave off a vote on it indefinitely—"I care nothing about who votes in Washington City, but I am determined to force these skulks on our side to a test of principle. So, whatever becomes of this bill, you may have all party advantages and I shall know who's who on our side, eh?"

The Democrats, assuming that the bill was sure to be defeated if voted on forthwith, when half the Republicans were known to be opposed to it, and eager for the unhoped-for triumph, promptly agreed to unite with the radical leader, and force a vote on the spot. Any other member on the radical side would have been suspected at once had he opened such a proposition. But they knew his stern devotion to principle. The Democrats supported him in the preliminary motions for bringing on a vote. In vain the conservative Republicans, between two fires of such extraordinary co operation, protested, upbraided, and appealed. The Democrats were unyielding, and the great radical unsparing. After the defeat of a motion to postpone, a Democrat, in high glee, stepping out of the door, met a citizen of the District, who was ignorant of the proceedings; and rubbing his hands, announced, to the great joy of the latter, who had been long in a state of exasperation on the subject, the certain defeat of the bill, explaining the manner in which Mr. Stevens, with characteristic integrity, had been entirely willing to sacrince the measure in order to enforce the principle. The citizen hurried to his neighbors to communicate the good news, and the member returned to his seat. Mr. Stevens moved the previous question, and was seconded by the requisite majority. He then rose for his customary appeal on such occasions. This time, like the circumstances, his beginning was out of his usual course. A vague apprehension had begun to take hold of the Democrats. Anxious and hurried colloquies disturbed order. The radicals, themselves hitherto not clearly in the secret, disclosed exultation. Everybody was in a fog. Mr. Stevens multiplied the doubts and misled the solutions by equivocal and desultory, but irritating language, until a Babel of confusion surrounded him. The distraction was silenced, but intensified, by the restoration of order. He saw the conservative Republicans now wholly disconcerted, and had nothing to do but to anticipate with scathing and bitter irony the recreancy which he knew they would no longer dare to practise. The roll was called, the vote was announced—the bill had passed!

Thus, three great qualities stand out in special prominence in the character of the master-spirit of the American Congress—*will, independence, and principle.* The most essential of all conditions to such a mastery as his, to wit, the fixed habit of viewing politics as a system of subterfuges, in which there is no moral, legal or politico-scientific principle, and of adapting all means accordingly—is the natural outgrowth of these three to a great extent. But it is probable that, after all, it is the product of an invincible and incorruptible moral sense, more than of all other elements of the personal constitution or all the influences of experience. In his private life, *i. e.*, in his relations to the general world, the writer has never heard, from the most bitter or unscrupulous of Mr. Stevens' personal enemies, the slightest aspersion upon his justice, his good faith, his charity, or his affections. Outside of politics, he is probably an honest man. As he has never been denounced but as a politician, we trust enough has been suggested to the thoughtful reader to have brought him to tolerate the opinion, that the most innocent partisan gambler is he who is most consistently and most disinterestedly a partisan gambler. A public character—in this country, at least—is not a man, but a sort of officer—an agent for operating an artificial enginery. It may be a bad business, and if so, the machine is bad, and ought to be abolished. But all the agents who work it might abandon it, and that would not abolish it. It is the people's own darling humbug, and they will, as long as they continue to keep it, evolve from their own number, from time to time, men to run it. But these agents are also, with an inevitable personality, *men*. It is in their natural and not in their official character, so to designate it, that judgment should be most stern, because of the greater sanctity and the immensely greater variety of personal obligation. "Evil, be thou my good," said the archangel fallen. A more comprehensive embodiment could not be effected in words of the principle of the "political world." A politician who pretends, in the atmosphere of his trade, to exercise the principles of moral honesty, is corrupted. He may do less dishonest things in politics than Thaddeus Stevens. But as he does not recognize the essentially false character of the political machine, he is incapable of a discrimination which would make it shocking to carry into general life the vile duplicity of partisan gaming. The conscience, therefore, is disobeyed in the one, for certain purposes, but is tainted, deteriorated, polluted in the other, for all purposes. It is not he, therefore, who, consenting to mingle with political intrigue, pretends to no purer practices in common life, that will cast the first stone at Thaddeus Stevens. He differs capitally from other partisan managers, in that he acts from no selfish motive, taking this in its ordinary sense. Contemning all applause, defying all censure, incapable of meekness, or of the sense of being belittled which comes of being stripped of external adjuncts, this man has no ambition. On the other hand, his love of power is the master passion of his soul. But no position in the gift of his State or of the United States could give him the power which he now holds in the House of Representatives. In the Senate he would be hampered by the paucity of numbers and by the absence of the stern laws of the previous question. In the Executive office he would be chained hand and foot by constitutional obligation and moral responsibility. But on the floor of the popular branch is the post for this grim, consistent, imperious leader—or rather *driver*. His success is a startling proof of the stuff that politics is made of, and if Thaddeus Stevens would go one tep further, and destroy the machine altogether, by publicly confessing its utter destitution of truth, he would but act out fully the natural quality of his spirit, and he would entitle himself to the gratitude of a people whose most baleful delusion is a belief in politics. We hope, ere Mr. Stevens reaches the age for retiring finally from the national play-house, that he will adopt this humble suggestion, viz.—to come before the audience and make a clean breast of it. If he should do so, he would be not only what he is, the greatest, but also the last, of the politicians.—*New York Galaxy.*

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Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,

(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located, immediately on the beach at the foot of Perry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and *recherche* style, it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.

Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc., will always be found. M. FILON,
7 7 2w Superintendent.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 tf 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Rail road, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews Sansom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 29 1m*

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,

NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,

NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open, where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address

SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good fishing and gunning baiting unsurpassed. Mr. Holtzkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passengers to the hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
7 2 12t WM. HOLDZKOM, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Morning Mail.
2 00 P. M., Cape May Accommodation.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6:30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5:00 P. M., Cape May Express.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

JOHN HAVENS,
6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages.

WHITE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,
PROPRIETOR.

Transient and Permanent Boarders taken on Liberal Terms. 6 23stuthwrp

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for the reception of visitors.

7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

OILS

FOR ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,
6 21 1

[WRITTEN FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS.*

BY JAMES RISTINE.

The streets are tramped by a sweltering throng,
For the midsummer's sunlight burns and flares
Along the dusty ways, and mystic song
Is ever in the heart of wandering airs
Cool with the darkness of the leafy grove,
And musical with the sparrow's voice of love.

We will away from steaming wall and pave,
And thread the broad, blue Hudson's sinuous verge
Up through the forest aisles, to where the wave
With pleasing motion flings the plashing surge
Even to the mountain base, and onward strain
Over the rough ledges to the loftier plain.

For it is sweet to stand upon these heights,
Weehawken! famed so long in heart and song!
To feel the winds of heaven in their flights,
Fluttering the cool wing the trees among,
Dry the thick moisture on the feverish brow,
And fill the panting breast, deep-breathing now.

And see the groves that cluster on thy sides,
Where warbling wild birds leap from spray to spray,
And where the river breeze ascends and rides,
With the low sound of waters, far away
Melting in music on the forest shore,
As on the strand, the waves spring murmuring o'er.

And see the tufts of tender grass, that gleam
Like emeralds in the rocks, and the brown bee
Come buzzing up from flower to flo'er, that seem
To wait his coming, and beyond to see
The blazing glass, the spire, and steeple rise:
And further where the peopled harbor lies.

The boats walk up and boats walk down the bay,
Alive with purpose, and the white sails
Gleaming like snow-flecks in the far away
Where waves upheave and curl in ocean gales,
And to the left, the range of wooded hills
Threaded with the silver lines of sparkling rills.

It is a glorious sight, and well repays
The laboring footstep from the dust below,
Yet far unlike the steep and toilsome ways
That you and I have trod, and learned to know
The world has no free summit for the soul
Where its wild yearning may not still control.

Here, if the higher scenes engage the heart:
The blue o'er-arching sky, the castled cloud,
And swallows skimming in mid-air, impart
Religion to the spirit worn and bowed,
And quench with holier flame the flickering rays
That shine like wisps along the darkened ways.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1866.

* From this grandly picturesque and wild locality a view of life is presented that cannot be excelled in the whole world. The panorama embraces the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Harlem, Jersey City, Hoboken, and all of the villages that line the shores of New York Bay.—ED. TELEGRAPH.

FROM ATLANTA, GA.

A Day Among the Schools for the Education of the Poor White Children.

Accepting the invitation of Mr. Elmer B. Adams, Agent of the American Union Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, we visited the three schools which he has established in this city for the purpose of educating the poor white children. The schools are three in number, and are presided over by five intelligent ladies, who are experienced and successful teachers. In the three schools there are four hundred and sixteen pupils, according to the last monthly reports.

THE BUILDINGS

in which these schools are held, were, with one exception, built with funds supplied by the A. U. Commission. Each contains two compartments, in which the pupils are arranged according to the progress they have made in their studies. The other building is rented for the purposes of the school, the rent being paid with funds supplied through the same benevolent source. The buildings are all temporary, but comfortable enough for summer or winter use. We will mention the schools in the order in which we visited them.

MISS PRYOR'S SCHOOL.

This is situated on Walton street, near the first Baptist Church, and is under the charge of Miss Louisa Pryor, of Morgan county. There were eighty-seven pupils in it at the last monthly report, but since then the number has been increased to ninety-three. The examination of the pupils convinced us that they had been subject to very excellent discipline. The school has been in operation only three months, and during that time the pupils have made a most satisfactory progress. Most of them had their letters to learn and few or none could read. Now, several of the classes are reading very well. Some have made considerable progress in arithmetic, while the whole school has picked up a store of information on general topics which is really wonderful, considering the brief time they have been under training. Miss Pryor deserves much credit for the efficacy of her management of the little ones.

FOUNDRY STREET SCHOOL.

This is situated on Foundry street, between Marietta and Luckie, and is in charge of Miss Maggie Phillips and Miss L. L. Craighead, both Northern ladies, but both excellent teachers and skilful managers of the young. This school is divided into two apartments. The more advanced is presided over by Miss Maggie Phillips. The pupils under her have made rapid progress towards acquiring the rudiments of a practical education. In reading, spelling, geography, and arithmetic, they can already put many older persons to the blush. There are seventy-five pupils in her department.

Under Miss Craighead there are eighty-six chuffy little fellows. She has instituted the same effective discipline that characterizes the other schools, and under her care the pupils have made ample progress. She is evidently a lady who is well capacitated for the position she holds, and is doing a good work out of the crude material that is collected under her rule.

MISSES THROPP'S SCHOOL.

This is situated near the Macon and Western Railroad, and, like the last mentioned, is separated into two compartments. One, containing ninety-two pupils, is managed by Miss Jenny Thropp. She had the poorest material of any to commence on, but has succeeded wonderfully with them. Out of the ninety-two who commenced with her three months ago, only sixteen knew their letters. Now they can all read, and many of them have made considerable advances into the arithmetical tables, and have attained quite a store of the same general information which is imparted orally in all the schools.

The other department of this school is under the control of Miss Amelia Thropp, sister to the former lady. Her classes are somewhat more advanced than those of her sister, and are managed with consummate skill. These two ladies are from Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, and we are informed will close their school to-day, that they may spend a couple, at least, of the hot summer months at home. They expect to resume their school again in the fall.

THE PUPILS.

These schools are collected entirely from the poorer classes of our population. They are the children of people who are absolutely unable to pay for tuition. They have never had the means of acquiring the rudiments of an education, but were picked up out of the waste places with a determination to save them if they can. They are all raw, and as a general thing have to commence with the alphabet. Some of them have arrived at an age which renders it easy to make a bold start into the empire of letters; but most of them are small, and are as plastic material in the hands of the kind-hearted ladies who have taken upon themselves the humble duty of teaching them.

THE DISCIPLINE

we find to be mild but firm. We learn from the ladies that the children are all tractable, do not swear, are easily controlled, and seem anxious to learn as rapidly as possible. It soon became evident to us that there was a principle which underlies the groundwork of success which has been made in the schools. We were not long in discovering the secret; for the bright beaming faces of the little ones, when they were addressed by a teacher, showed us plainly that love had something to do with common spirit of obedience that pervaded the schools. The ladies have evidently won the hearts of the children, and this done, half the conquest is made. The text-books used are among the latest that have appeared, and are very excellent books. A great deal of information, however, is imparted orally.

Singing is an interesting feature in the schools. The pupils all sing, and sing well considering the means they have had for the cultivation of their voices. They raise their own tunes and carry them through with a remarkable precision of time.

BOOKS AND CLOTHING.

The books for the use of the schools have been furnished by the Commission, and the pupils are allowed to retain them at the close of the term. Those of the children who had not good clothing—and there are many of them—are supplied from the same source. Maps and other school room furniture are also supplied for the use of each of the schools. This is one of the keys to the progress that has been made. A large majority of the children were wholly unable to purchase their own books, and the circumstances of many were such that a gratuitous supply of clothing was one of the conditions of their attendance on the schools. The children all appear to be comfortably clad, and we have never seen a happier set of faces than were clustered about the forms in the tidy school-rooms. The dust and grime of wild, indolent lives have given way beneath the cleansing influences of education, until it would be difficult to find a cleaner looking set of children than those who attend these schools.

THE WORK.

Almost imperceptibly to our people a great influence has been at work in our midst, which is working a radical change in the capacity of our four hundred children. Those who were growing up in vice and ignorance, who were surrounded by nothing but what contaminates and blights, are being grasped from the gulf that is yawning beneath them, and fitted for the higher duties of life. The shackles of ignorance are being knocked from their young limbs, and the golden dawn of an intellectual morning is beaming upon their young minds. A great social reform is being produced. The seeds of vice are being torn from the young hearts, and the children who, if permitted to drift on according to the promise of a few months ago, would have become worthless drones in the great social hive, are being fitted for all the responsible duties of life. The foundation for useful men and women is being laid in their young minds. The penitentiary and the seraglio are being robbed of their prey. Society is the beneficiary.

Who can estimate the real value of this work? Who can measure the result? The ragged schools of London were not a nobler conception than is this enterprise. The kind-hearted charity of Christian individuals has supplied to us the means of doing what we could not do of our own ability; and what man among us will not thank them for it? We imagine that there is not one who is not willing to give the praise that is due to the originators of this enterprise. We know of no more disinterested charity—none more commendable.—*Atlanta New Era.*

The Secretary of this Commission informs us that three thousand dollars have already been subscribed by the members, on condition that the citizens of the States they represent send in on equal amount. This ought to be done at once. William Struthers, Esq., Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street. Joseph Parker, Esq., Secretary, No. 1210 Chesnut street.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 76§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 19 6m

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney at Law,
No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143 95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 36 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving $44 90, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 30 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P., December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving, $39 70, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving $55 94, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, $24 72, lot north side of Poplar street, 38 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25 53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24 72, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24 72, lot south side of Brown street 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $34 72, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 13thtu*

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS!

FIREWORKS!

GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT

For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds.

Suitable for city retail trade and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.

Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.

JOSEPH E. SMILEY,

6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S

NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING

AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR,

PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864.

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc.,

LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN street below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out or order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE

AND

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Batt Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,

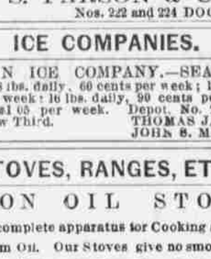
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 S. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 tf

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1 00 per Bottle; $5 00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction or air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graflen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Dombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 323 Catharine street.
John Woodside No. 1231 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 912 S. Front street.
F. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Marim, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. Mc Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
L. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will please inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

CHOLERA

DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 293, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals prisons, and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

"OWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y. General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 6 93m

DR. HYLTON'S

Constitutional Renovator

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility with Prostration, Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a screaming cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Races treet."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 411 VINE Street. 5 24 thsm2m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, July 9, 1866.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, July 13, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz:—

Wool,	Old Rope Yarn,
Linen and Cotton Cuttings,	Blanket Cuttings,
Old Baling,	Leather Scraps,
Old Ropes,	Scrap Iron,
Waste Paper,	Old Nails,
Assorted Rags,	Old Knapsack Linings,
Knapsack Scraps,	Old and Broken Boxes; also, about Twenty (20) Loads of Manure.
Leather Straps,	
Old Twine,	

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance immediately after the sale.

All stores purchased to be removed within five days after the date of purchase.

By order of
Bvt Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt Major U. S. Army,
7 9 6t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO YACHTS OR SAIL BOATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 20, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) tons.

These boats to be in good condition and ready for immediate use.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
7 9 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.

OFFICE,

No. 65 N FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 18 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

2 22 § Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

'ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN SEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 18 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

(3000) THREE THOUSAND
WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED).

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army,
7 11 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1189 GIRARD street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at TWENTIETH and MORRIS Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,

On SATURDAY,

July 14, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Building, etc., heretofore known as the

TURNER'S LANE HOSPITAL, viz:

9 Frame Buildings,	316 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
1 Cooking Range,	211 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
2 Iron Cauldrons,	505 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
3 Iron Stoves,	343 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
8 Iron Bath-tubs,	341 feet of Galvanized Iron Water-Pipe,
1 Upright Boiler,	411 feet of Lead Pipe (assorted),
1 Hopper,	47 Gas Pendants,
2 Iron Force and Lift Pumps,	32 Pendant Arms and Burners,
3 Iron Sinks,	18 Body-Cocks,
1 Iron Wash Stand,	4 Brackets,
5 Wooden Wash-Sinks,	11 Pillar-Cocks,
2 Hydrants,	21 Stop-Cocks,
2 Water-Tanks (1850 gallons each),	31 Blob-Cocks,
3 Wooden Dressers,	3 Hose-Cocks,
Counters, Shelving, Drawers, etc.,	11,200 Bricks in Chimneys, ranges, etc.
239 feet of 1¼-inch Gas-Pipe,	
171 feet of 1¼-inch Gas-Pipe,	
166 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,	

The Frame Buildings contain about 34,500 feet of Hemlock Scantling, 17,250 feet of Flooring and Tongued boards, 66,300 feet Rough Boards.

The Buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Lead Water-pipes to be sold by the foot "more or less," as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to 165 feet Gas-pipe (assorted), 524 feet 2-inch Iron Pipe, and 200 feet Lead Water-pipe.

Plans of the Buildings can be obtained, and schedule of Lots seen, upon application at this office.

The Buildings etc., must be removed within two (2) weeks from the date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Qr. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 7 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE-PLUGS, ETC., comprising

THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, July 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and 3 feet in diameter (with two 12 inch return flues), made of ¾-inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-

[Continued from the First Page.]

ciously reconstructed on the enduring corner-stones of loyalty, universal liberty, the elevation of the oppressed, and the rights of all men, born under our flag or naturalized in our courts, to the equal protection of the law, will commence a new career of progress, prosperity, and power. Yours truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

J. Davis and W. J. Holloway, Esqs., Cong. Com., St. Joseph county, Indiana.

THE LATEST.

Resignation of Postmaster-General Denison—His Reasons for Taking this Step.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It is now positively ascertained that Postmaster-General Denison yesterday tendered the resignation of his office to the President. This was done in writing. The reason for this course, as stated by Mr. Denison himself, is a difference of political views. It will be recollected that he was the President of the Union Republican Convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency at Baltimore, never intending otherwise than to adhere to the party whose principles it represented; and as the call for the Philadelphia Convention is in antagonism to that organization, there was no other course left to him than to retire from the Cabinet. While his personal relations with the President are undisturbed and friendly, the separation is entirely because of a conflict of political views."

The Little Ship.

BOSTON, July 12.—Captain Crowell, of the steamship *Norman*, from Philadelphia, reports:—On the 11th instant, eighty miles east of Sandy Hook, spoke the little ship *Red, White, and Blue*, 2½ tons, from New York for London. She was going off finely under easy sail.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Burning of the Odd Fellows' Hall—Interesting Courtesies—Generous Action of the Masonic Brotherhood, Etc.

Our readers will recollect that the magnificent Odd Fellows' Temple at New Orleans was totally destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. The loss was $400,000, upon which there was an insurance of $80,000. The New Orleans *Times* of the 7th inst. says:—

The ball-room of the Masonic Hall was filled last evening by the members of the I. O. O. F., pursuant to a call issued by the M. W. Grand Master. After a prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain, the meeting was declared open by the Grand Master for such business as might be lawfully brought before it. The following correspondence was then read:—

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS—GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, July 5—George Nungesser, M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., State of Louisiana—Sir:—In view of the great loss to your Order by the burning of your Hall this morning, I respectfully beg leave to tender to you, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana of Free and Accepted Masons the use of the main hall and other unoccupied rooms on the second floor of the Masonic Hall building, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, for the use of your Grand Lodge and the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, whenever you should require it.

I feel that I express the general sentiments of the Masonic fraternity when I assure you of our sympathy with your Grand Lodge and its constituent Lodges meeting in your Hall, in this sudden and severe loss.

I am Right Worshipful Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. PERKINS, Grand Master.

ANSWER.

OFFICE OF THE M. W. GRAND MASTER I. O. O. F., STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, July 5—to M. Perkins, Esq. M. W. Grand Master, F. and A. W. M., state of Louisiana.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of this date, and in behalf of the I. O. O. F. thank you for your kind expressions of sympathy with us in our great loss, as well as for your offer of rooms in Masonic Hall. We should not have hesitated to avail ourselves of your considerate offer, had we not been able to secure rooms for the meeting of all Lodges lately meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall. We accept your offer, however, in the same spirit in which it was tendered, and will call a general meeting of the Order in your Hall to-morrow evening, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Rest assured we shall ever cherish with feelings of fraternal affection the kindness which prompted your action on this occasion. Receive, sir, the assurances of my esteem, and believe me very truly yours, GEORGE NUNGESSER, Grand Master.

The Grand Master then stated that he had engaged rooms temporarily for the accommodation of all the lodges lately meeting in the Hall, and that he would, during the evening, assign to the several lodges their several places of meeting. The following letter was then read from the President of the Home Mutual Insurance Company:—

OFFICE, No. 78 CAMP STREET, HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—George Nungesser, Esq. M. W. Grand Master, I. O. O. F., State of Louisiana—Sir:—In view of the great calamity which has befallen your benevolent Association, by the destruction of Odd Fellows' Hall by fire, on the 4th instant, I beg leave to tender you, free of rent, the third floor of our building, No 78 Camp street (entrance on Natchez street), for the meeting of such lodges as are not otherwise provided for.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES H. WHEELER, President.

The Grand Master then stated that the Order had been tendered by P. G. M. Richard Swain, on behalf of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, the use of a room over that building. Washington Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., tendered the use of their lodge room four evenings in the week. P. G. Master A. Wallace Hunter moved that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions relative to the tender of rooms made. The Grand Master appointed as a Committee on Resolutions, Past Grand Masters A. Wallace Hunter, Edward Pilsbury, and Richard Swain. The Grand Master hoped by next week to have everything in working order; and in order that there should be no interruption, he would now locate the lodges until final arrangements could be made.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Later from Matamoras—Arrival of Escobedo—Northern Mexico Redeemed—Harmony among the Liberals.

MATAMORAS, June 25.—Yesterday, Escobedo, with his victorous troops, entered Matamoras, and was welcomed by the population in the midst of the wildest excitement, bells ringing, cannon firing, and amidst a great jubilee. The reign of the empire has passed forever from Northern Mexico. The republic, by one blow, has recovered from the confines of Chihuahua to those of the Gulf. Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Leon, and Tamaulipas are entirely without a foothold to the Imperialists, with the single exception of Tampico, in Tamaulipas, and Monterey, in New Leon, and these two places can hardly hold out but a few days longer.

The great advantage to the country will be the opening of the roads to supply all Northern Mexico with merchandise, and we may confidently look to a brisk trade, as from these States goods will spread into the interior.

Great credit is due to General Escobedo, who unceasingly has fought the invaders. His outmanœuvering the famous French General Donet, his late crushing defeat of Mejia (the trump card of the Empire) at Camargo, and a natural consequence of that defeat, the surrender of Matamoras and the Rio Grande.

General Mejia, to save himself from the mortification of surrendering to Escobedo, made arrangements with Carbajal, and got terms from him which would have been refused by Escobedo, who had him in a trap. Escobedo is master of the situation, and the greatest harmony prevails in the ranks of the Liberals.

The greatest order prevails, and bids fair to continue so. A new field for enterprise is open, and for the Liberals a rallying point, from which we will soon see the issue of great events in the history of Mexico. General Escobedo has with him about 3000 well-armed men, and a very heavy park of artillery. In a short time this force will be doubled.—*N. O. Times.*

FROM CUBA.

End of the Revolt at Puerto Principe—Proclamation of the Governor-General of Cuba—The Sugar Plantations—Commercial News.

HAVANA, July 7.—The public anxiety has been somewhat allayed by the insertion in the official organ of the Government, the assertion that the so-much-dreaded insurrection at Puerto Principe had been quelled and order restored. We give it in full:—

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE EVER-FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA.—In consequence of the celebration of the yearly feast about this date, there has taken place an occurrence which, although of little consequence, has an unpleasant bearing to all concerned. Public order was threatened on the afternoon of the 24 instant, at Puerto Principe. Fortunately the energy and well-taken measures of the Governor, as displayed in this emergency, were sufficient to preserve the public peace without recourse to extraordinary measures. People bore themselves in a very commendable way, as well as the individuals composing the garrison, therefore law and order will prevail.

By order of his Excellency is the above inserted in the official organ of this city for general intelligence. MANUEL PORTILLA, secretary.

HAVANA, July 3, 1866.

It is universally known how to interpret similar documents issued by such a Government, under like circumstances, and it should go for what it is worth, especially when we bear in mind that the section of the country in which the revolt took place bore itself gloriously in freedom's cause in 1851.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE SIOUX SUN DANCE.

Description by Major-General Curtis—Barbarous and Horrible Rites—Sickening Details of Self-Torture.

Major-General Curtis writes to his wife, from Fort Sully, the following account of one of the horrible demonstrations of the Sioux Indians, which he witnessed recently near that Fort:—

"FORT SULLY, June 2.—The whole of the three thousand Sioux encamped above us gave me early information of their design to have their annual sun dance at this time and place, the season of the year, the trees in full leaf, having now arrived; and they wished me to inform Colonel Recor, the commander of the soldiers, that however boisterous their demonstrations might be, they would all be peaceable and of a pious character.

"On yesterday, June 1, the dancing was delayed at intervals to allow tortures to be inflicted. Two or three men stood over the devotee with needle and knife, very quietly performing penance according to the customs of all these sacerdotal rites as follows:—

"First, they cut the arms in several places by striking an awl in the skin, raising it and cutting out about half an inch. This is done on both arms, and sometimes on the breast and back. Then wooden setons (sticks about the thickness of a common lead pencil) are inserted through a hole in the skin and flesh. Then cords or ropes are attached to these sticks by one end, and to the pole at the other end, the victim pulling on the ropes till the seton sticks tear out the flesh and skin. I saw one with two setons thus attached to his breast, pulling till it seemed to draw the skin out three inches, and finally requiring nearly his whole might to tear out the seton. One painted black had four ropes attached at once. The pulling out is done in the dance, the pulling carried on in the time of the music by jerk, jerk, jerk, and the eye, head, and front all facing the sun in the form of supplication. One had four setons attached to four dry buffalo head bones.

"These were all strung and suspended to his flesh by ropes that raised each head some three feet off the ground. He danced hard to tear them out, but they would not break the skin. One came off the stick accidentally, but it was again fastened. Finally these heavy weights (each at least twenty-five pounds weight), not tearing out by their own weight and motion, the devotee gave a comrade a horse to take hold of the rope and tear out the setons. While these men were being thus tortured, their female relations came in and had pieces cut out of their arms, to show their appreciation and valor, and devotion to their kinsman. Still, as soon as the victim could be prepared, the music was renewed and the dismal dance went on; the victims' bodies now mingled with blood, paint, and setons.

"There being several steamboats and many soldiers here, a great crowd of spectators rather embarrassed the performers, so they concluded the performance at 12 o'clock, having only danced twenty-four hours instead of forty-eight, as they usually do. All the devotees gave away all their ponies and other valuables to their friends, had their wounds carefully dressed by attendant medicine men, and sat down to an abundant feast of dog soup and buffalo meat.

"So ended this most barbarous and painful exhibition of savage idolatry. The picture is still deeply impressed on my senses, but I cannot give half the horror of the scene, either by pen or pencil."

Murder Will Out—A Mystery Cleared Up.

Over thirty years ago there was considerable excitement in Cecil county, Md., on account of the sudden disappearance of a widow lady, named Patty Polk, who resided about four miles from Elkton. She was last seen going into a thicket near her house where two men had just passed. All search for her was fruitless. After a reasonable time had elapsed, letters of administration on her effects were issued, and in settling up the estate, the administrator was unable to find a note drawn by one of the men who had been seen to go into the thicket. The note was known to have been in her possession a short time before her disappearance. This aroused the suspicions of some of the people, and the two men were arrested; but nothing could be proved against them, and they were discharged.

A number of years ago one of the suspected parties died, and last week it is reported that the other, being very ill, sent for a minister, to whom he made a free confession. According to popular rumor, the confession was to the effect that he, with the other party, sent to Mrs. Polk to meet them in a certain place, where they would pay the money on the notes, and they then failed to meet her. That they saw her on her way home, and knowing that she would pass through the thicket, they went into it and laid in ambush, and as soon as she appeared one knocked her on the head with a stick of wood, killing her. That they then placed her body in the midst of a wood pile, where they intended to let it remain, but it becoming noxious, they went to the pile with a box to remove the body, and found that the dog of the deceased had taken his place to watch over the corpse, and they were compelled to kill him before they could get the body, and that, after succeeding, they carried it in the box to where the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad was being built, and placed it in the embankment.

It is also stated that as soon as the man had made this disclosure he commenced to improve, and that he is now in a fair way of recovery.

The Knife used by the Assassin Payne.

The following letter has been addressed to Sergt. George F. Robinson, in reply to a letter forwarded by him to the Secretary of War, asking that the knife used by Payne in the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward be transferred to him:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Sir—Your application for the knife used by Payne in his attempt to assassinate the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, at Washington City, D. C., on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, having been referred to the Secretary of War, has been by him approved, and I am directed by him to comply with your request.

Your conduct on the occasion mentioned is now a matter of history, and none will hereafter doubt but that, by your self-possession and courage in grappling with the assassin, you contributed largely to save the life of the Secretary of State at the extreme hazard of your own—a most meritorious public service nobly rendered, and of which the weapon now committed to your keeping will be an enduring memento.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate General.

To Sergt. GEORGE F. ROBINSON, present.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, at the "Chesnut," despite the weather, play to good houses. Their programme contains many acts new to Philadelphians.

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Philadelphia to Profile House and return. Fare, $39 25

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